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FRANCE.

THE AMERIQUE—A GLOOMY OUTLOOK—CREMATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 17, 1874.

Great consternation was visible yesterday about the Grand Hotel and the Rue Scribe when the telegram arrived announcing the loss of the Amérique, another vessel belonging to the French Transatlantic line. Three in three months is, it must be confessed, a little more than any company can stand. Some very ugly remarks were made for a time, but when reflection came it was evident enough that no amount of insurance could cover the losses the company must sustain after such a series of disasters. But there must be some reason for such losses as those of the Europe and Amérique, although one is at a loss to give them at present. The general opinion is that the hull, or shell, of these large steamers is by far too weak to stand the rough weather of the Atlantic during the stormy months. They are said to be very thin and fragile, and there would appear to be some truth in this from the easy way two have been perforated within a fortnight. M. Garay, who was the only person lost in this instance, was a very brave officer, but one who had always been subject to shipwreck. His record is full of these from the hour he first went to sea up to the Ville du Havre and the Amérique. Last night a large crowd gathered about the office of the company waiting for further news. The Captain telegraphed up for money to provide for the immediate wants of the passengers, and stated that all but M. Garay had been saved upon the Italian, Norwegian, and English vessels which were signaled. The two former were at Brest, but the latter had not been heard from up to a late hour last night, and there was great anxiety on her account. It is probable, however, that she arrived during the night, although no news has come up to the time I write. The passengers lost everything. The Amérique was said to have been heavily insured, but I do not know for what amount.

A CLOUDY HORIZON.

Evidently difficulties are fast closing in about us, and every day we have some fresh cause for reflecting upon the insecurity of the moment. While the politicians have been intent upon their schemes at Versailles, the revolutionists have been working in the dark, and revelations have been made during the week which show how thoroughly they have succeeded in organizing the working men. Everything seems to favor their plans. The want of work, the dearness of the necessaries of life, and the widespread distress in a great many quarters, have once more turned the attention of the poor to those dreams of mutual aid societies which have been so cleverly used in the past. I need not say that under guise of philanthropy the leaders in these organizations think only of making them political machines, and they are so in fact, in spite of the more honest among the members, and in spite of the stringent laws against political societies. The spirit which animated the Commune is very far from being crushed. The same men are once more organizing for another attempt, and just as they did before 1848 and 1871. Societies of working men are formed in each arrondissement. These are under the direction of district committees, which take their orders from the Central Committee. The organization complete, the next step is to bind the men by making them solidaire in all the dangers and benefits, and by the element of secrecy, which is always attractive to uneducated men. The members of the society who have work are heavily taxed, and one-half of the proceeds is at once added to the sinking fund, reserved for a war budget. The rest goes to aid those who are out of work and in distress. The next step is to encourage strikes, for the purpose of harassing the Government and of disorganizing labor. This does not seem very logical on the part of working men; but they seem to follow their leaders blindly, without regard to the political schemes of the latter. Just before the war matters had reached the stage where we find them to-day, and Creuzot was selected as the best point for beginning the strikes. The difficulties then caused made possible the 4th of September. This time the strikes are to be encouraged in Paris. The Government is at Versailles, and the moral effect of its authority is not as imposing as during the Empire. The certainty that the Septennate must come to an end one day or another, and the belief that it will not last long, gives the chiefs of the International an opportunity for saying that it will be succeeded by another Commune. Yesterday my concierge was in a great state of alarm over the news he had heard. His companions are three or four coachmen and the frequenters of the wine shop on the ground floor. They had persuaded him that another Communist movement had been already organized; that men were at hand; that money was not wanting; and that two or three regiments of the line had promised not to fire upon "the people." Where there is much smoke there is always some fire, and there must be something in these reports, although mainly due to the fact that thousands of working men are idle and clamoring for a change. They go upon the principle that any change would be of advantage to them, for their condition could not be much worse than it is now. And if by chance another insurrection should break out, the shopkeepers and the bourgeoise would be immediately pillaged. The old popular hatred for the rich and the nobles has been turned upon the bourgeoisie. Violence is always wrong, but if ever pillage was justifiable it would be in the case of the shop-keepers of Paris. Their excuse is that the Government has burdened them with taxes, but they not only put all their taxes upon the poor, but actually speculate upon each imposition.

A SARTORIAL STRIKE.

Among the strikes recently organized was that of certain journeymen tailors. As four large houses refused to comply with their demands, the union put an interdiction upon them. The non-unionmen were so outraged and insulted by the others that they had to leave. The proprietors of these four houses laid their case before the corporation of master tailors, and, in presence of the rumors which I have given in the previous paragraph, decided that they could not remain neutral. Of course a general strike could have been brought about, but the leaders are too shrewd for that. Partial strikes have one very marked advantage—they allow a majority of the union men to continue their work, in order to furnish the means required by the men who strike. Seeing the game about to be played, the master tailors resolved upon meeting the trouble at once, and of supporting their confrères attacked for a beginning. The corporation adopted the following resolutions:

1. If the interdict placed on certain houses by the men is not raised by Friday, the 17th, the non-dissident workshops are requested by the present to detach each one hand to replace those on strike in the prohibited firms.

2. If by Saturday, the 18th, this appeal shall not have been responded to, the proof of a league of all the men will be flagrant, and on Monday, the 20th, all the masters will close their workshops.

These conditions are generally approved and have been signed by the tailors who are members of the Philanthropic Society. In this instance, it does not seem possible for the strikers to succeed, for there are very few houses who care to keep on during the coming Summer, and if they did so it would only be to give employment to their hands. The clothing business, like most other branches of trade, has suffered heavily during the past year, and there have been several large failures in this line.

CREMATION.

The best mode of disposing of our dead is once more under discussion here, and incremation seems to be making some progress. A number of men have come out in favor of burning our dead, and when people show no fear of discussing a new theory there is every reason to count upon its progress. Recognizing, however, that the prejudice in favor of our present mode of burial is very old and very deeply rooted, no one expects to see incremation adopted at once. Alphonse Karr proposes that the municipal authorities should furnish the means for incineration in each great cemetery for the use of those who favor the idea, and he thinks it would soon cease to shock the public, and even become popular when a few rich and noble families have publicly burned their dead, with all due solemnity, and placed their ashes in elegant funeral urns. Inscriptions could then be placed upon them and the urns ranged on shelves in the family tomb. But whether or not this plan be adopted, we have reached a point when we are obliged to ask ourselves what shall be done with the dead. Our larger cemeteries are full. A portion of them is parceled out and sold to parties *à perpetuité*, but for those who are unable to pay the price the limit is five years, and although the dead may be left a little longer, they are soon driven out, the ground is overturned, and room is made for others. The bones of all the poor who died ten years ago now lie in one common heap, and once more the cemeteries are filled. But the soil refuses to do its work any longer. It has become saturated, and will no longer absorb. The graves are now dug in a mass of putrefaction, and exhalations are constantly rising to poison the living. Only a thin layer of earth separates the graves, and a few days ago a young and beautiful girl, the idol of her home, was lowered into a grave which filled the minds of every assistant with horror. A stream of liquified putrid matter was running in from the grave beside it. Two grave-diggers recently struck too near when opening a grave, broke open a coffin, and died in a few hours from the poisonous exhalations. Great precautions have to be taken in digging ordinary graves, for, as I have previously stated, the ground is thoroughly saturated, and can absorb no longer. The condition of the atmosphere and of the water in this vicinity is something horrible to think about, and it is not astonishing that the sickly quarters of the city should be near these great cemeteries.

But what is to be done? The time has come for another removal of the dead, and many lives must be sacrificed in the work. Five years ago the Emperor was much moved by a report embracing what I have said above, and his remedy was the opening of a large cemetery at Méry-Sur-Oise. A railroad was to be constructed thither, and all funeral convoys, with as many friends as the parties wished, transported free of cost. A bill was brought before the Municipal Council at his request, but it encountered great opposition from the Radicals. They said that it was an attempt to prevent the poor from paying tribute to their cherished dead, that the sight of the funeral convoys of the poor disturbed the rich in the midst of their luxury and their brilliant fêtes. The Emperor was much touched by these sneers, and renounced the subject. But no sooner was he dead than the question was revived by his former opponents. M. Thiers wanted to carry the project out, but fell before he could do it. But how rapidly men change! The other day M. Henri Brisson, one of the very men who had hurled the above sneer at the Emperor, presented a bill for the creation of this very cemetery, which was supported by all his Radical confrères. And Monseigneur Guibert, one of the men who formerly favored the plan, now opposes it bitterly, and, in a published letter, makes use of the very same argument used by the Republicans of other days.

THE CASE OF M. DUVERNOIS.

The Radical journals have been loud in their rejoicings over the arrest of M. Clement Duvernois, for he is the first of all the men who surrounded the Emperor who has given reason for such attacks. M. De Persigny died without being able to pray for Chamarande, and M. Conti died so poor a man that his family had to be assisted. All, in fine, came out poor, and M. Duvernois, after having the disposal of millions while provisioning Paris for a six months' siege, in twenty-four days had to betake himself to journalism in order to earn his daily bread. I do not believe that he has been dishonest, for he must value his good name at more than four or five millions, even if the sum were given him with an indemnity from criminal prosecution. I know of one case where an American offered M. Duvernois five per cent. of something like four millions in order to get a contract, and the bargain was refused. But M. Duvernois is not a man for great financial enterprises to be founded. He is not familiar enough with the rascality of men, nor up to all the tricks of financiers of a certain stripe. The failure of the Overcliffs in Holland first brought his Spanish bank into trouble, and he has been struggling bravely ever since. The last depositor was the concierge of the bank, who thus loses his savings; but when the agents were leading out their prisoners a man stopped them to inquire the price of the stock, as he wished to invest 50,000 francs. His joy at his escape can be imagined. The liabilities of the bank are reported to be eight millions, yet M. Duvernois had hopes of getting out of the trouble. But there are many things which will tell against him. On taking possession the Police found only twenty-one cents in the cash-box. One of the men engaged in the bank escaped to England, and it is presumed that he filled his pockets before starting. M. Duvernois knows that he is ruined, and is much depressed. "In these times," he said, "people think little of dishonoring a name." It is evident that, with the best intentions in the world, a bad affair has resulted, and the French law in such cases is very severe. Yesterday a small banker named Coulmain went under, and knowing what was in store for him, emptied a revolver into his own body. It seems that he had been guilty of an old trick. When hard pressed for money he advertised for clerks with a certain amount of caution money, and he had a number of employes who had not been paid for three months, and who had need of their deposits.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—In an affray last night at Fell's Point, between an Italian sailor named Christino Poli and Felippo Antola, first mate of the Italian bark Maddalena S, the former was killed.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

DISPOSITION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—EFFORTS TO SECURE UNANIMITY—NEW TAXES PROPOSED TO PAY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate Finance Committee has not yet agreed upon its financial recommendations to the Senate, and no report is likely to be made from it on the House bill before Tuesday. The committee is anxious, however, to perfect some measure as soon as possible, and there is a desire among all that the report should be unanimous. There is some difficulty in harmonizing the views of all the committees to secure unanimity, and it seems almost doubtful now if that result can be accomplished. It is understood that all but two of the committee are willing to agree upon a Free Banking bill, with such provisions as will lead to a resumption of coin payments. But two of the members—Mr. Ferry and Mr. Wright—are not yet agreed on the provisions which some of the other members regard as absolutely necessary. The idea of a redistribution of the currency is still entertained, and there seems to be no doubt that in the failure to agree upon the passage of some other measure there will be a unanimous report in favor of withdrawing bank currency from New-England for distribution to the banks that may be organized in States now holding less than their quota of the bank note circulation. There is great anxiety to avoid prolonged discussion, as it is felt that a reopening of the debate would seriously endanger the passage in the Senate of any further financial bill during the present session. It is stated that the committee are much more nearly agreed in measures to support than they were before the veto message of the President had been read.

REIMPOSITION OF THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX TO PAY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial Appropriation bill comes up on Tuesday as a special order in the House. It is under the charge of Mr. Kelley. There is likely to be an extended discussion covering all branches of the subject. Among the suggestions which will be made before the bill passes the House and Senate, is one that the tax on tea and coffee, which was stricken off in 1872, shall be restored and the receipts devoted to the expenses for the Centennial exhibition, so far as they may be needed for that purpose. It is almost universally believed that the appropriation necessary for the Centennial will, probably, before the affair is over, be at least $10,000,000. The receipts from the tax on tea and coffee amounted annually from $16,000,000 to $18,000,000, and the restoration of the tax would not only meet the expenses of the Centennial, but would leave a handsome surplus in the Treasury for purposes for which money will be very much needed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

None of the regular Appropriation bills have yet been fully agreed upon by both Houses of Congress, and none have yet reached the President for his signature. The Legislative bill, which passed the House last week, has just reached the hands of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate. Only by the most vigorous and untiring labor on the part of the committees and Congress can the Appropriation bills be completed before the 1st of July.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Sub-committees from the Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Post-offices Committees will meet together to-morrow to consider the question of extending the additional subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Although no formal interchange of views has been had in joint committee, the impression prevails that the report of these subcommittees will be adverse to the steam-ship company.

THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals, which was first in favor of the jetty system for the deepening of the mouths of the Mississippi River, have reconsidered their original action, and will commence a review of the whole subject on Tuesday next. Mr. Eads is still confident that there is a majority of the committee in favor of accepting his proposition.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The reduction of the public debt for the month of April, $2,965,451 48, as shown by the debt statement just issued, is considered by the Treasury Department a very gratifying exhibit of the condition of the national finances; especially so in view of the fact that during that period the Treasury was called upon for a large amount, about $3,000,000, for other purposes than ordinary expenses of the Government—nearly $1,500,000 having been paid for cotton seized during the war under judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, and about the same amount for deficiencies in the postal revenues mail steam-ship service, quarterly postage, &c. The revenues for the month came fully up to the estimates made last November.

ARMY OFFICERS AS STATE SURVEYORS—ADVERSE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have taken adverse action on the bill for the aid of geological and other surveys in the several States, for the reasons: First—It is deemed improper for the General Government to tender aid to the States in conducting these surveys until aid is requested by the proper authorities of the States. Second—The committee are not aware that detailing officers of the army to act as principal aids or assistants to such surveys would in any way aid them, as it is not to be presumed that their education for and duties as army officers prepares them to compete with, or furnish any valuable aid to, those civilians in charge of these surveys who have devoted themselves, in years of patient study, to geology and cognate sciences. Third—The committee look upon such positions, as proposed by the bill, as simple sinecures, which would draw a number of officers from the duties which they are required by law and the very organization of the army, as well as their education, to perform.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE CALENDARS.

There are sixty-eight bills of a public character on the House calendar, among them the following: To incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company; granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands; to appropriate $3,000,000 in aid of the centennial celebration in the national exhibition of 1876, which bill is the special order, to the exclusion of all other business, for next Tuesday. Also, several of the general appropriation bills. There are many bills in the standing committees ready to be reported. The Senate calendar of bills is one-third larger than that of the House, and are more of a public character. Some members think that Congress will adjourn about the 20th of June, while others are of the opinion that an adjournment will not take place until July.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

The House struck out the appropriation in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill for the Stationery and Printing Division of the Treasury Department, but the Senate will reinstate it, as this division has charge of all the advertising, printing, and blank-books for the department, as well as all its bureaus throughout the country, including internal revenue offices and Custom-houses.

THE SUPREME COURT.

After a week spent in the preparation of opinions on cases to be decided before the close of the term, the Supreme Court will meet to-morrow to deliver them, and finally adjourn to the day appointed by law, namely, the second Monday in October next, when the reading shall have been concluded. A great many cases remain to be decided, but as numbers of them will follow the decisions in certain important cases, probably not more than twenty-five or thirty opinions will be required to dispose of the list. Among those which remain are the late twenty per cent. cases, involving the question whether the act of 1867, increasing the pay in the civil service, applies to teamsters, laborers, &c., employed by the army commandants, mechanics employed in navy-yards, and other like employes of the Government working under contracts for the departments, or is limited to those only who have regular appointments made directly in pursuance of law, or indirectly by appropriations, &c. A number of claims to Spanish land titles in Louisiana will also be decided, among which is one of Caleb Cushing, and also various confiscation and other cases to which the Government is a party.

GOLD SALES FOR MAY.

The sales of gold for the month of May will be as follows: On the first and third Thursday, $1,500,000 each day; and on the second and fourth Thursdays, $1,000,000 each day—making $5,000,000 in all.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—REPEAL OF THE LAW AND NULLIFICATION OF THE CONTRACTS RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Ways and Means Committee has the Sanborn report and evidence in print, and expect to present it to the House to-morrow. It will be accompanied by a bill repealing the law under which the contracts were made, and annulling the contracts themselves. The question has been raised whether Sanborn has any vested rights, on account of what some claim as a partial fulfillment of a contract, by filing information with the department. The committee do not consider this objection of any particular moment, and feel willing to have Mr. Sanborn take his rights into the courts if he so chooses. The report will be rather brief, and will be confined mostly to statements of the facts, as the committee understand them. Many very obvious conclusions which might be drawn from the report are left for debate. The House will be asked to fix the day when the report shall be brought up for discussion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means will to-morrow make a report in what is called the Sanborn cases. So far as can be verbally ascertained, they recite the law and give a narrative of the transactions under it as derived from the testimony. The Kelsey contract being the first that was made, is given at length as a specimen of all the contracts, that with Sanborn included, the phraseology of all of them being similar. They discuss the order given under the signature of Secretary Boutwell, addressed to Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, directing them to assist the several contractors in such way as they may ask in the examination of their books. It will be recollected that Secretary Boutwell, in his recent testimony before the committee, stood by this order as right and proper, saying it merely allowed them to see the records with reference to persons who withheld taxes due the Government, so as to avoid going after those who had paid their taxes. But, without alluding to this testimony, the committee condemn the order on the ground that, instead of the internal revenue officers assisting Sanborn and others, the latter should have assisted the officers. The committee find some fault with the unsatisfactory character of the evidence of the officers of the Treasury Department, some of them having endeavored to evade the responsibility connected with the preparation and making of the contracts. The first contract of the kind was made under Secretary Boutwell and the present Secretary of the Treasury, and his subordinate officers merely carried out the policy. The committee do not find that any of these officers were, in what they did, influenced by any corrupt or personal motive, and in the conclusion of their report, the committee recommend a repeal of the law under which the contracts were made, and that the contracts be annulled.

The Committee on Ways and Means are now considering a bill to repeal the provisions of the law under which the contracts were made. The committee are anxious to have these contracts annulled, but have not yet agreed upon the best manner of doing so. Should the contracts be annulled the contractors would, under the present law, be entitled to go to the Court of Claims for relief, and therefore it is a question whether they should be excluded from this remedy and provided with one in an appeal to Congress. The bill, however, has not acquired definite shape, except so far as the repeal of the contract provision is concerned.

SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

THE BILL FOR THEIR RELIEF RECENTLY READ IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following is the text of the bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands recently read in the House of Representatives, but recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands:

Be it enacted, &c., That wherever, in the adjustment of a railroad grant, any of the lands granted be found in the possession of an actual settler, whose entry or filing has been allowed under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws of the United States subsequent to the time at which, by the decision of the Land Office, the right of said road was declared to have attached to such lands, the grantees, upon a proper relinquishment of lands so entered or filed for, shall be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any of the public lands within the limits of the grant not otherwise appropriated at the date of selection, to which they shall receive title the same as though originally granted; and any such entries or filings thus relieved from conflict may be perfected into complete title, as if such lands had not been granted. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall in any manner be so construed as to enlarge the grant to any such railroad. *And provided, further,* That this act shall not be construed so as in any manner to confirm or legalize any decision or ruling of the Interior Department under which lands have been certified to any railroad company, when such lands have been entered by a pre-emption or homestead settler, after the location of the line of the road, and prior to the notice to the local Land Office of the withdrawal of such lands from market.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

For New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Michael Leen, Benedicta, Aroostook County, Me.; Charles W. Whitney, Troy, Cheshire County, N. H.; Samuel H. Chamberlain, Weir's Bridge, Belknap County, N. H.; John G. Freelan, Feeding Hills, Hampshire County, Mass.; Henry W. Montague, Northfield Farms, Franklin County, Mass.; Charles M. Rice, Bozrah, New-London County, Conn.; E. B. Brown, Robertsville, Litchfield County, Conn. Discontinued—West Rochester, Windsor County, Vt.

For New-York.—Name Changed—Worksburg, Chautauqua County, to Falconer, and Cyrus M. Carter appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Miss Julia Weber, East Amherst, Erie County; Luther E. Pelton, Jr., East Gainsville, Wyoming County; J. Noble Blakeslee, Fairdale, Oswego County; Sidney Smith, Freeport, Queens County; Luther Hickox, Gibson, Steuben County; Charles A. Kinsley, Lear, Cattaraugus County; A. Jerome Eames, Lee Centre, Oneida County; F. D. Blanding, Styles Station, Onondaga County.

For New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Mrs. Anna Fredericks, Brooks Valley, Morris County.

For Pennsylvania.—Name Changed—Upper Mahantango, Schuylkill County, to Pitman. Postmasters Appointed—John A. Shoemaker, Amberson's Valley, Franklin County; Jonathan Houghs, Decatur, Mifflin County; J. B. Caesber, Dunningsville, Washington County; Conrad Root, Feaslerville, Bucks County; Wm. S. Pennebecker, Geryville, Bucks County; George W. Taylor, Kaolin, Chester County; Frederick A. Boyer, Kirbyville, Berks County; V. W. Weaver, Mountain Creek, Cumberland County; Ames Raffenspanger, Mulberry, York County; James A. Earing, Walker's Mills, Alleghany County.

For Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Mrs. Emma S. Dorsey, Elk Ridge Landing, Howard County.

MURDER BY AN INSANE MAN.

PORTLAND, Me., May 3.—James Davis, an insane man, thirty years old, murdered his father on Saturday, in Stetson, in this State, by cutting his head nearly off with an ax. He was taken into custody, and when asked why he did it, replied, "Washington ordered me to do it." He was released from the lunatic asylum a short time since, having been pronounced cured.

HANDEL AND HAYDN.

THIRD TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

INDICATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS OF THE FORTHCOMING PERFORMANCE—REHEARSALS—THE ARTISTS AND THE PROGRAMME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 3.—There is every reason to believe that the third triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, which will begin in Music Hall on Tuesday evening, will be in all respects a successful affair. Its financial success has been guaranteed by a fund of $50,000, an excess of $30,000 over the estimated expenses. Its artistic success has been assured by the employment of a strong force of soloists, with one or two exceptions stronger than was engaged at any of the three previous festivals which the society have given. By the engagement of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, which spares Mr. Zerrahn much tedious labor in working an orchestra not used to playing together into proper shape, and by the extraordinary attention which has been paid to the preliminary rehearsals and to the chorus. The choir itself, numbering 600, is now much better balanced than ever before, with young and fresh voices in every part, thanks to the great advance made within the past decade in the musical education in the public schools. Full rehearsals with orchestra and chorus have been held for the past three nights. Another will be given to-morrow night, and the festival will begin on Tuesday night, with Handel's patriotic or "military" oratorio of "Judas Maccabæus." The succeeding choral performances will be as follows: Wednesday, "Spring," from "The Seasons," Haydn, and "The Ninth Symphony," Beethoven. Thursday afternoon, Psalm XLVI., set by Dudley Buck; motette, "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn, and the remnants of "Christus," Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio. Friday, "Passion Music According to St. Matthew," Bach. Saturday, "St. Peter," J. K. Paine. Sunday, "The Messiah," Handel.

Two of these compositions are by American writers, both residents of Boston, and there are several works which will be heard for the first time with orchestra. They may have been performed with piano accompaniment by some of the numerous clubs which exist in and around Boston. There will also be concerts of symphony and other classic music, with vocal solos on the afternoons of Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, under Mr. Thomas' direction, and Mr. Lang, the regular organist of the society, will display the resources of the Music Hall organ on Saturday at noon.

The list of soloists is headed by Miss Wynne, of London, who made so agreeable an impression in the Dolby concerts in the season of 1871-2. Of the others the following are well known in New-York: Miss Adelaide Phillipps and Miss Annie Louise Cary, contraltos; Mrs. H. M. Smith, soprano; Mr. M. W. Whitney, bass; and Mr. Nelson Varley, tenor, each of whom was engaged for a longer or shorter term at Christ Church. Mrs. J. H. West, soprano, who sang with the society at Mr. Thomas' festival in Steinway Hall, last Spring, will also participate. The three members of the Christ Church choir above referred to also took part in that affair. Mr. W. J. Winch, and Mr. George L. Osgood, tenors, and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, and Mr. J. F. Winch, bassos, to Mr. Thomas' orchestra have been added, and about twenty-five of the best of our resident musicians, bringing the number up to eighty-five. This department will undoubtedly prove superior to any similar organization ever before made up in America. The rehearsals above referred to, including the one of the "Passion music," for which tickets were sold, were eminently satisfactory, so far as orchestra and choir were concerned. Further acquaintance with each other will doubtless help the soloists, and in the "Passion music" the need of further knowledge of the peculiarities of the work was plainly felt, but no fair-minded auditor seemed to have a doubt that all of the works rehearsed would go smoothly at the formal performance.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND THREE FATALLY WOUNDED BY THE BURSTING OF A BOILER IN A PAPER MILL.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., May 3.—There was a terrible calamity at the village of Shawangunk, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, thirty miles from this city, last evening. As the day hands employed in Condit's large paper mill were leaving the mill, just before 6 o'clock, the large rotary boiler exploded, nearly demolishing the building and burying in the ruins many laborers. The following were taken out dead: Peter Ostrander, liquor-mixer; Mary McLaughlin, cutter-tender; Eliza Conklin, cutter tender; Patrick Tuer, straw cutter feeder; W. B. Hill, boiler tender; Michael Flannigan, tub tender; Robert Owens, fireman. The following were fatally wounded: John Smalley and George Robinson, straw-room employes, and Joseph Junsen, fireman. Those killed were horribly mangled. The force of the explosion was terrific. The boiler, weighing five tons, was thrown 600 feet. There is intense excitement in the village, and a crowd threatened to lynch Mr. Tranter, the Superintendent of the mill, who, it is claimed, was guilty of criminal negligence in using a rotten, condemned boiler. The mill was recently erected at a cost of $100,000, on the site of the old one, burned in September, 1872. An inquest is now being held, and an examination made.

THE CROPS.

BACKWARD SPRING WORK IN THE WEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The following is a synopsis of the leading information furnished yesterday by the *National Crop Reporter*: The unusual backwardness of the season has delayed very much all kinds of Spring work, and at date of the last full reports, prepared April 15, there had been practically no seeding at all in Minnesota, and but little plowing in Wisconsin at the date mentioned. About forty per cent. of the estimated area has been sown in wheat, and but little more than a fourth of the oats. The average area sown in wheat in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin was eighty-seven per cent. of the estimated probable total; sixty-two per cent. of the oats, and thirty per cent. of the potatoes. The prospects of the fruit crop to date are of the most encouraging character, and the reported damage by frost, excepting in portions of Delaware and Maryland, is inconsiderable. The condition of the roads at date of the reports was, south of the forty-first parallel of latitude, uniformly bad, owing to the prevalence of wet weather, while north of that line the ground was generally frozen, and the roads in fine condition. The prices on leading articles during the first half of April in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin show a slight adance on corn, oats, and hay, and a decline on swine and potatoes wheat remaining unchanged.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—Yesterday afternoon about 200 men employed in the Allegheny Railroad shops of this city, struck for three months' back wages. They were notified by the company that they would receive one, and probably two, months' pay on Monday or Tuesday; but about 100 concluded to stop work for the present. The company is in no way disabled, and it is ascertained to-night that the majority of the men will resume work to-morrow.

PIO NONO COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

MACON, Ga., May 3.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Pio Nono College took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in presence of a vast concourse of people. The procession consisted of Right Rev. T. W. H. Gross, Bishop of Georgia, with a retinue of priests, the Mayor and Council of Macon, and twenty-five religious, civic, and military societies. People were present from all parts of the State, and the city is crowded. Rain commenced falling about the time of the ceremony, which closed with a brief form of blessing the corner-stone. The college will be by far the largest Catholic college in the South.

INUNDATIONS.

CONDITION OF THE FLOOD SECTIONS—SUFFERINGS OF PEOPLE AND STOCK.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—Several steamers from below arrived to-day, but bring little additional information concerning the overflow. Pilots of the City of Vicksburg report that the country back of Australia is inundated, probably from the Hushpuckara crevasse; that Dr. Tibbet's plantation, just below Lake Providence, and Vester's and Tucker's plantations, just above, are overflowed; also that back of Burche's Lake there is much suffering and destitution not heretofore reported. Throughout the inundated region the stock is huddled together on the tops of the levees or on narrow strips of land, and those not starving are being killed by the buffalo gnats.

Pilot John Gilgour reports that the water is falling along the coast below Natchez. But it should be borne in mind that the sufferings of the people will not end with the decline of the water, as very many of them have lost everything, and are without food.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Signal Office reports as follows in reference to the condition of Western rivers during the past twenty-four hours: The Mississippi has fallen one inch at St. Paul; risen from La Crosse to Warsaw about the same distance; fallen seven inches at St. Louis, four at Cairo, and one inch at New-Orleans, remaining stationary from Memphis to Vicksburg. The Missouri has risen one inch at Omaha and fallen thence to its mouth. Red River remains unchanged at Shreveport, but with a downward tendency. The Cumberland and Monongahela have continued falling. The Ohio has fallen sixteen inches at Pittsburg and seventeen at Cincinnati, and risen ten inches at Evansville during the same period. The following rain-fall is reported in the watersheds of the several rivers: In the Mississippi, one inch at St. Louis, thirty-five hundredths at Keokuk, thirty-three hundredths at Davenport, seven hundredths at Memphis, four hundredths at Cairo, and two hundredths at Vicksburg. In the Missouri, half an inch at Omaha, one-third of an inch at Leavenworth. In the Ohio, twenty-one hundredths at Louisville, fourteen hundredths at Indianapolis, and six hundredths at Cincinnati. In the Tennessee, twenty-seven hundredths at Knoxville. In the Cumberland, sixty-one hundredths at Nashville. In the Arkansas, eight hundredths at Fort Gibson. No rain-fall in the watershed of the Red River.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES ON THE BROOKS TICKET.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Col. Hynes, representative at large, who was elected upon the Brooks ticket from Arkansas, and the three Democratic contestants from that State for seats in the United States House of Representatives, have united in an address to the people of Arkansas, in which they take strong ground in favor of Brooks, and counsel peace, and obedience to the decision of the courts.

THE REFORM DEMOCRATS TAKING SIDES WITH BROOKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—A special to the *Democrat* from Little Rock says the address of the leading Reform Democrats, who take strong grounds in favor of Brooks, is regarded as important, and is having a serious effect upon Baxter's cause. Between 200 and 300 white men from Fort Smith arrived on Saturday to reinforce Brooks, whose defensive force now numbers three full regiments, and several others are subject to immediate call.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT SHOWN—THE CARRYING BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Official returns made to and compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show a remarkable improvement in our foreign trade for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872. Dr. Young furnishes the following report:

	1873.	1872.
Imports	$285,260,613	$323,880,273
Domestic exports, specie values	295,721,859	268,294,313
Foreign exports	10,957,146	14,138,453

1873.	Carried in American Vessels.	Carried in Foreign Vessels.	Carried in Land Vehicles.
Imports	$74,292,254	$203,200,485	$7,767,844
Domestic exports, mixed values	76,711,070	243,852,746	4,006,404
Foreign exports	3,777,509	5,748,562	1,431,075
1872.			
Imports	80,699,483	223,486,786	9,694,005
Domestic exports, mixed values	84,429,971	207,359,499	4,391,392
Foreign exports	3,752,462	9,078,661	1,307,330

		Domestic Exports,	
1873.	Imports.	Specie Value.	Foreign Exports.
Specie and bullion	$21,828,698	$27,207,034	$2,643,092
Merchandise	263,431,915	268,514,825	8,314,054
1872.			
Specie and bullion	13,560,196	44,849,084	6,037,291
Merchandise	310,320,077	223,445,229	8,101,162

Allowing for the difference in warehouse, &c., the exports for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873, exceeded the imports by $15,277,937, while for the corresponding period of 1872 the imports exceeded the exports by $42,206,052. Of the total trade by water during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873, seventy-four per cent. was carried in foreign vessels, compared with seventy-two per cent. for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with northerly winds and clear weather in New-England and the northern portion of the upper lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley. The lowest barometer is now apparently central in Western Tennessee. Threatening weather and rain prevail on the South Atlantic coast, and thence south-westward to Iowa and Missouri. The temperature has risen slightly in the Middle States and New-England, and thence westward over the lower lake region and Ohio Valley. Cloudiness has increased in the lake region, with north-easterly winds and light rain in Michigan. The Mississippi River has fallen at St. Louis, and is rising at Memphis and Vicksburg. The Missouri River is rising at Kansas City, Boonville, and Jefferson City. The Ohio River has fallen at stations above Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, north-east to north-west winds, with clear and cool weather during the day.

For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, with continued cool and partly cloudy weather, followed by rain in the Western and Southern portions, during the afternoon and evening.

For the South Atlantic States generally cloudy weather and continued rain, with easterly to southerly winds.

MEETING OF CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—At a meeting of the carpet manufacturers of Kensington, held yesterday, 1,500 looms being represented, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the action of the last meeting, viz.: That we will not accede to the demands of the weavers. That as manufacturers we claim the right to conduct our own business, make our own prices, and employ and discharge our hands without being dictated to by our employes.

It was stated at the meeting that 600 looms were working at manufacturers' prices.

FRATRICIDE IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 3.—In a quarrel, in this city, to-day, George Buchanan stabbed his brother William in seven places, causing death in forty-five minutes. A family feud was the origin of the difficulty. Both were laboring men.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OCCUPATION OF BILBAO BY THE REPUBLICANS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, May 3—A. M.—Advices received at the Spanish Embassy here confirm the report of the entry of the Government troops into Bilbao; but the latest telegrams received in London direct from the north of Spain only state that Serrano entered Portugalete Friday afternoon, and immediately marched for Bilbao. The Carlists were concentrated between Portugalete and Bilbao, and a desperate battle began at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, the result of which has not yet been reported. In the meantime the Carlist siege batteries redoubled their fire on Bilbao.

LONDON, May 3—Evening.—A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists deny the truth of the Madrid report that the Republican troops have entered Bilbao, and claim that the Carlist army still occupies formidable positions at Barracaldo, Zarroza, and Castransona, where they are disputing the advance of Marshal Serrano.

THE OPERATION AT BILBAO—CONAVA THE FIRST TO ENTER.

LONDON, May 4—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Santander to the *Times* says a deputation of volunteers from Bilbao visited Gen. Manuel de la Concha, who had been operating in the rear of the insurgents, and informed him that the Carlists had retired. Concha immediately communicated the intelligence to Marshal Serrano, and the latter replied by telegraph granting to Concha the honor of first entering Bilbao.

A decree has been issued in Madrid calling for a levy of all persons liable to military duty, and over nineteen years of age.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILL-HEALTH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Observer* announces that Sir Robert Peel will resign the position of Liberal "whip," on account of ill-health.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR AND THE GRAND DUKES ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine have arrived in this city on their way to England.

PROBABLE VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND—OCEAN CABLES.

LONDON, May 4—5:30 A. M.—The Queen will probably visit Ireland with the Duke and Dutchess of Edinburg next Autumn.

A party of scientific and other gentlemen examined the new Atlantic Cable last Saturday.

The steamer with the section of the Central American cable, to be laid from Para to Demerara, sailed from Gravesend yesterday.

THE AMERIQUE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AT HAVRE.

HAVRE, May 3.—The French Transatlantic steamer Amerique, arrived in this harbor today from Portsmouth.

OBITUARY.

GEN. WILLIAM HALL.

Gen. William Hall, the well-known music-publisher, died yesterday at his residence in Thirty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, at the advanced age of seventy-two. He was born in this State in 1802. For a great many years he served as Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was subsequently elected General of the Third Brigade, in which capacity he served until the year 1863. On the occasion of the Astor place riots, when Macready, the actor, visited this country, Gen. Hall's brigade was ordered out by the Governor for the suppression of the disorders, which were continually taking place. In pursuance of orders his brigade was placed on duty for several days. During these riots Gen. Hall's temper was severely tried on several occasions, and although a naturally brave soldier, his kind heart, nevertheless, overcame his stern ideas of duty, and instead of ordering his troops to fire upon the rioters he commanded them to "fire high," thereby saving the lives of many innocent people, who otherwise must have been sacrificed, and at the same time dispersing the mob. Of late years Gen. Hall has confined himself entirely to business pursuits, although at all times he has exhibited a great interest in the welfare of the National Guard. Several of his sons served as Generals of Brigade during the late war. The Third Brigade will parade as a funeral escort.

ROBERT MORRIS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Robert Morris, aged sixty-five years, who for a number of years edited the old *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, of Philadelphia, and was for eight years President of the Commonwealth Bank, died in that city last evening. Of late years he lived a retired life. He was the author of a number of interesting works.

SAMUEL WIRE, NEW-HAVEN.

The Sheriff of New-Haven County, Conn., Samuel Wire, died suddenly, yesterday morning, of heart disease, at the age of eighty-six years. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Freemason in the State, and has been prominently connected with the order. He performed his official duties up to the night before his death.

OWEN JONES.

The London papers announce the death, April 26, of this distinguished architect. The London *Daily News* says: "Mr. Owen Jones was one of the Royal Commissioners of the great exhibition of 1851, and the sole designer of the decorations of that world-famous palace of glass, and of the Alhambra Court, at the Crystal Palace, a great portion of which has been unfortunately destroyed by fire. At the last International Exhibition in Paris he received the gold medal for his contributions to the Department of Decorative Art. He was also the gold medalist of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Universally acknowledged by his professional brethren at home and abroad as the greatest of living decorative artists, his genius was perhaps somewhat obscured from the full public recognition it deserved in England by the singular modesty and simplicity of his character, which made him shun celebrity as eagerly as most men seek it. Such was his mastery of all the secrets of Oriental decoration more especially, that he was commissioned to design a complete set of furniture for a palace of the Khédive of Egypt. At the last Vienna Exhibition the honors achieved by the eminent firm of Messrs. Jackson & Graham were due to his designs. His great work on the Alhambra, (the result of a three years' residence on the spot,) published as a labor of love at a vast expense many years ago, counts among the monumental classics of his art; and his *Grammar of Ornament*, showing in a series of elaborately beautiful illustrations the progress of art in all countries from the earliest ages, and its origin in the study of nature and in the imitation of nature's processes of form and color, remains a textbook for students and Professors, and a perfect treasury of information and instruction for those who are fortunate enough to unite with taste and culture the gifts of fortune. In the controversy which his style of decoration excited in 1851, Mr. Owen Jones obtained a decisive victory, due not less to the delightful manner than to the sound and convincing matter of his argument; for in his profession, as in private life, the singular sweetness and simplicity of his nature was as remarkable as the modesty of his genius, as his devotion to the art which he adorned, and as his large and various intellectual attainments. No man was ever more beloved by a wide circle of friends, or will be more sincerely and affectionately regretted. Mr. Jones was born in 1809, and was, therefore, sixty-five years of age at the time of his death.

PRINTING-CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. May 3.—The printing-cloth market has ruled quiet during the week. Prices closing firm at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for standard and extra 64s. Sales of the week, 80,000 pieces, leaving only about 100,000 pieces in the market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WESTERN FRONTIER NOVEL.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER: A Tale of the Heroic Age. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. New-York: J. B. FORD & Co.

Among the books by American writers which have that real American flavor which seems to be sought for by literary epicures on both sides of the Atlantic, with an eagerness like that of *bon vivants* in their quest of the real old Madeira, *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*, written by the author of the present volume, is pre-eminent. Whatever its defects as a work of literary art—and, with all its merits, it was not without some such defects—it was a genuine production of the soil. Its Americanism was not that of mere incident and character; its intellectual tone was the product of a life under the circumstances and among the people which it described. It was in every way thoroughly characteristic; and it deserved the favor with which it was received. But a careful consideration of its intrinsic qualities discovered a lack of depth. It was light, thin, shallow, touching only the surface of men and things. This is a characteristic trait in American works of fiction. Whatever is peculiar to them is almost always trifling; it is rarely more than whimsical. It represents the whim of thought and the whim of character. The merits of our novelists and humorists, in so far as they are peculiarly American, are never, or are very rarely, based upon the elements of human nature. Hence it is in a great measure that so few American novels, whatever the praise they win from critics at first, and however great their favor with the public, take rank among the accepted classics, even of the day, in English literature. Another cause of this effect—for as *Polonius* says, "this effect defective comes by cause"—is the infrequency of a thoroughly good English style among our novel writers. It is not often that they rise in this respect to the second grade in literary excellence, or even to the third. Moreover, in sporting phrase, they lack "bottom," they cannot "stay." Here, for example, is a new English novelist, William Black, the author of *In Silk Attire*, *A Daughter of Heth*, and *The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*. Every one of his books shows an advance upon the last; an advance in strength, in skill, in thoughtfulness, and in purely literary tone and finish. His last book, *A Princess of Thule*, is his best, and will not only live, but secure life for its predecessors. We may look for something more and quite as good, if not better, from him hereafter. How very, very rarely is this the case with an American writer of fiction! We have a book, or a few sketches of promise, and then a sad falling away, a spreading of the butter very thin, a working of the same old thoughts over and over again, until what promised to be a style of thought becomes a mere mannerism of style.

These remarks apply, in a measure, to the writings of the author of *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*. Its promise has not been fulfilled by its successors, although each one of them has passages which indicate a literary power which, if not great, is certainly peculiar. This last book, if it were the first, would cause us to look for something better, more symmetrically planned and thoroughly wrought out, but in the same style. Being the third or fourth, it causes us to look back to the first as the best, as well as the earliest born, of the family.

Let us, however, not be misunderstood. *The Circuit Rider* has merit enough of its own to begin a reputation upon; and as a picture of a certain phase of American frontier life, it must and will command attention and give pleasure. It has the air of truthfulness, and of having been painted from the life. The author tells us that whatever is incredible in his story is true—a needless warning, for it relates no fact that is really incredible; and that in it which is most strange has most the air of truth. It is in the passages that concern the experience common to all men under all circumstances of life that its interest falls off, and that it has the tame effect of being painted from lay figures. In common things it is somewhat commonplace. But it is in the treatment of common things that the artist shows his quality. Raphael's "Madonna della Sedia" is merely a young mother with a child in her arms.

Perhaps a little of our disappointment in *The Circuit Rider* is due to the sort of people that figure in it. They are not a very interesting "lot." The author seems to think that some of them are heroes, and in a certain sense their behavior is heroic; but a man may be truly good and brave, and a woman true and loving, without the qualities of mind, manner, or person which are interesting to the world at large. All our readers may not know that the itinerant Methodist preachers on the frontiers were—perhaps are still—called "circuit riders." They are assigned by the authorities of their church to certain circuits, through which they ride, preaching, praying, and giving counsel wherever and whenever they can find opportunity. As a class they are very sincere, earnest, and devoted men. In self-sacrifice and courage they are equaled only by the Roman Catholic priests, who, somewhat like them, are assigned to duty "*in partibus infidelium*." Mr. Eggleston's book is a praiseworthy effort to portray the self-devotion and the courage of these men, and to throw round their humble lives and labors the interest which pertains to such religious knight-errantry.

We are first introduced to the hero at a "corn-shuckin'," at Capt. Lumsden's; the Captain being a mean-spirited, overbearing Virginian, of no very particular birth or breeding, who, having married a true Virginia lady, takes upon himself the airs of an F. F. V., while he has none of the good qualities and all of the bad in that much-admired and much-abused variety of the human race. His beautiful daughter, Patty, has inherited her mother's nature, and is felt and acknowledged as a superior by all the women, young and old, at Hissawachee settlement—for such is the lovely name of the place which is the chief scene of the story told in *The Circuit Rider*. Her, notwithstanding her pre-eminence in blood, in breeding, and in beauty, Morton Goodwin loves, although he is the son of a poor, shiftless farmer, and is rather a wild fellow to boot; and to his very reserved (rather than shy) wooing she, nevertheless, does seriously incline. He and his "side" are victors in the "corn-shuckin'," which is an earnest of a series of victories on his part from the beginning to the end of the story, not the least important of which is a victory over himself. Morton's elder brother took to bad courses in early life, and is believed to have been killed. A Methodist circuit rider appears in Hissawachee, and there is a revival, the most important convert being a young nephew of old Capt. Lumsden's, who had bloody intentions toward his uncle on account of some infamous proceedings by which that pink of frontier gentility intended to rob him of his little inheritance. A man named Burchard appears upon the scene, a gambling politician, who is courting popularity by drinking and giving drinks, that he may be elected Sheriff. To this Burchard, Morton Goodwin loses at play everything he has, including his pet horse and his rifle. In his desperation he falls in with a gang of robbers from whose perilous company he is saved, in a mysterious manner, by Burchard, who has good-naturedly returned him his horse and his rifle. Morton, ruined and oppressed with gloom, attends a "preaching" by a powerful itinerant Methodist, and "gets religion." He becomes at once a circuit rider, as Kike, Patty Lumsden's cousin, did before him. He avows his Methodism to his sweetheart, who, in her pride, casts him off. He gives her up for the sake of his religion, and passes years in the ministry. In the course of his labors he becomes entangled with a beautiful female preacher, one Ann Eliza Meacham, an emotional young person who has led a very objectionable life, but whose repentance is at least sincere enough to make her willing to give up everything for the tall, handsome circuit rider, to whom she is attached by the bonds of both feminine love and feminine ambition. Morton distinguishes himself, not only as a preacher, but in encounters with the "roughs" of the neighborhood, who get up mobs against the Methodists and try to break up their camp-meetings. But the athletic circuit rider lays aside the sword of the spirit for that of the flesh, and organizing a guard, of which he takes the lead, he punishes the intruders severely, and takes some of them prisoners. Meantime, Patty Lumsden herself is converted to Methodism by the preaching of Russel Bigelow, a real personage, who seems to have been famous in his day in Ohio. Among those who suffer at Morton's hands in his charge upon the assailants of the camp-meeting is a ruffian and a robber, who, in his consequent sufferings, is nursed by Patty so tenderly that his heart is filled with gratitude, and who, discovering her interest in Morton, not only uses her to save his life, but manages to break off his marriage with the hortatory, prayerful, and blue-eyed Ann Eliza. This he does by his intimate knowledge of that lovely young saint's previous life; he himself happening to have been one of her lovers. The end need hardly be told; Morton and Patty are brought together again, and the ruffian-robber proves not only to be Burchard in disguise, but Morton Goodwin's elder brother. Poor Kike dies, a martyr to religious excitement and malaria, and we are given to understand that his soul is carried to heaven on the wings of a white pigeon which flies into the window and perches on his breast at the moment of his dissolution. Such is the story of *The Circuit Rider*.

The author avows in his preface that from the first chapter to the last his book is a love story; but in that respect it is a rude and common-place piece of work, dealing only with the outside of his personages, and a very rough outside, at the best. Love stories, whether in the old style or the new, must probe the heart more deeply and more delicately than this does to awaken any tender or solicitous interest in the trials of the affections. It is as a picture of a certain phase of American frontier life, and for its sketches of character and its humor, that *The Circuit Rider* will be read with zest by any considerable number of people. In this respect it has not a little value and interest. Its descriptions are vivid, and are evidently written from the life by one who has had the best opportunities of personal observation, and who, indeed, was a part of that which he describes. The coarse and strong, but genuine religious excitement by which the Methodists moved men and women, who, perhaps, could have been moved by no other means, has rarely, if ever, been described with such power and insight. We see and understand how those men worked upon their rude hearers; and they win for us a certain sort of admiration, even if no sympathy. The mingling of religion and ruffianism, of free grace and free fights, the preacher of meekness and forgiveness who can and does thrash two bullies, breaking the ribs of one and "smashing the face" of another, the psalm-singing and the praying, the cursing and swearing, and the "glory-hallelujah-ing"—all are set before us with intimate knowledge and with graphic power. But while we read with a certain kind of admiration, we are repelled by the unmitigated coarseness of all the proceedings. Religious excitement which gives even unregenerate men the "jerks," making them twitch their faces and jerk their limbs about in a kind of St. Vitus' dance, is not only false and unhealthy in itself, but very repulsive. Nor are people who cry out, "Pull away my sweats, work like dogs in a meat-pot," who tell a young fellow that he don't drink because he "wants to keep his breath sweet for Patty Lumsden;" girls who stand in a corner and say,

> "Here I stand all ragged and dirty;
> Kiss me quick, or I'll run like a turkey,"

very attractive or likely to interest us much in their love affairs. Dickens dealt with "low" people; but Sam Weller's hat behind the door and his and the pretty housemaid's difficulty in finding it, and the famous message that Barkis was "willin'," have none of this rank coarseness. That it is true to the facts of life among the people whom it describes, makes neither it nor them the less offensive. Humble life is not necessarily disgusting, and where it is so it would be much better left undescribed in imaginative literature.

Of characteristic humor there are some very happy touches. There is the perplexity of poor Kike's mother, who finds boys of his age "powerful troublesome," because they are "kinder 'twixt and 'tween, nary man nor boy," and who exclaims "deliver me from a boy just a leetle too big to be laid across yer lap and larnt what's what." And the same good woman touches a fine point when she says of her oppressive kinsman, "It's a blessed comfort that I'll meet him at the Judgment Day. Nothin' does my heart so much good like as to think what a bill Nuck 'll have to settle *then*, and how he can't brow beat the Jedge, nor shake a mortgage in *his* face. Its the on'y rale nice thing about the Day of Judgment akordin' to my thinkin'." And there is a delicious touch in a Yankee peddler's description of the ministrations of the blue-eyed Miss Ann Eliza Meacham, who, he says, could pray "like an angel afire," adding, "An' I heerd her pray. *She nearly peeled the shingles off the skewl-house.*" This is perhaps even better than the denunciation of the roughs by a male preacher. "You'll go to hell," he cried, "and when you get there *your ribs will be nothing but a gridiron to roast your souls in!*" But that is good. We do not wonder that the ruffians shouted "Hurrah for the gridiron!"

There are passages imbued with a more serious humor. A venerable minister is counseling the hero as to his relations with the blue-eyed Ann Eliza, whom Morton says he meant only to befriend. "Befriend a woman! That is the most imprudent thing for a minister to do, my dear brother. You cannot befriend a woman without doing harm." Morton still explains that he merely interfered to save the lovely saint from the brutal persecution of a coarse admirer. "Why, my brother," said the elder, "when you take up a woman's cause that way you've got to marry her, or ruin her, and yourself, too. If you were not a minister you might have a female friend or two, and you might help a woman in distress. But you are a sheep in the midst of—of—wolves."

Incidental descriptions of the female preacher and the circuit rider give the opportunity for these fine touches of character-drawing. Of the former it is said, "Ann Eliza, like most people of the oratorical temperament, was not over-scrupulous in her way of producing effects. She could sway her own mind as easily as she could that of others." The latter, when he is exhorted not to throw away his life in an approaching struggle with a band of ruffians, replies, "That's what life is for. If a man's life is too good to throw away in fighting the devil, it isn't worth having." These two passages, embodying general truths, are, at the same time, the key-notes of the characters of the hero and the fair saint from whose snares he is delivered.

The poorest character in the book is one with which the author has evidently taken much pains—an Irish schoolmaster. He fails in his attempts to give the Irish brogue, which he seems to have made up from his recollection of books rather than from a study from nature; the consequence being that he does not give us the Irish dialect of English in any of its varieties—for it has varieties. He makes the Irishman call the hero *Moirton*, incorrectly. It is the letter *i*, not *o*, which the Irishman pronounces *oi*. So "touched" is incorrectly given as *toiched*. "Whip" and "what" are given as *fwip* and *fwat*. That is Welsh, not Irish. "Old" is never pronounced *ole* by the Irish, who call it *ould*; nor do they pronounce "spiritual" *spiritooal*. An error in sense is frequently committed by the use of "fornenst" to mean opposed to, inimical; it means merely opposite to, over against, as—one house is fornenst another; and even with that signification is not used metaphorically. The Irishman is, however, amusing in his way, although his principal function in the story is to give it variety of character.

The Circuit Rider will not add to its author's reputation, which, however, it fortunately cannot diminish. It will be found an interesting book by those for whom the coarse outlines of extreme Western life have attractions. Perhaps Mr. Eggleston does the best that can be done with such very rude and raw materials.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Julian; or, Scenes in Judea. New-York: James Miller.

A Plea for Peasant Proprietors. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Modern Doubt and Christian Belief. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Principles of Mental Physiology. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Responsibility in Mental Disease. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

First Steps in General History. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

Present Status of Social Science. New-York: H. L. Hinton.

Drummond of Hawthornden. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The Doctrine of Evolution. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Sportsman's Club Afloat. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

The Last of the Barons. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Ernest Maltravers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Superhuman Origin of the Bible. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Higher Schools and Universities in Germany. London: Macmillan & Co.

The Fourth Watch. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Travelers' Manual of Conversation. Boston: J. R. Osgood.

Elena. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Religion and the State. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Autumn Musings. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Baddeck. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

The Heir of Malreward. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mirèio. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The Alton Sermons. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Harold. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Leila. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE FINE WEATHER AT CENTRAL PARK.

If Central Park was not exactly in its Summer dress, yesterday, and did not wear quite its aspects, the first genuine indications of the approaching season were at least noticeable. The year is yet a trifle young, and so the trees are very far from being in leaf, although they are budding promisingly. The fountains, too, are only working lazily, and many of the customary Summer glories of the place have as yet scarcely an embryo existence. Ice-creams have not, so far, made their appearance in the cool grottos and arbors, and grateful beverages do not yet tempt thirsty and tired loungers. But these little drawbacks notwithstanding, the warm Summer-tide is surely approaching—as yet stealthily and on tip-toe—but by and by it will be present with all its pleasures and its inconveniences in that one of its many pleasant-abiding places which occupies the central portion of Manhattan Island. Yesterday it was all sunshine up in Central Park, just as it doubtless was in a thousand other places in this broad land of ours. Nor was it a bright chill sunshine, whereof the Winter and early Spring furnish us abundant examples, but nicely flavored with suggestions of coming fervor, which are in themselves far more agreeable than their realization. There was then a pleasant breeze to make things entirely satisfactory. The great *bourgeoisie* was out in vast numbers, and poured into the Park through the gates at the different avenues, and all the old haunts were visited as might be shrines that had been deserted for a season. The promenade was crowded all day long and down by the lake shore were many hundreds of loungers. Boating was carried on yesterday with great vigor, and the boatmen looked fresh and trim and quite equal to the emergencies which the season will bring along with it. The boats too, carried new flags and were bright with fresh paint, and seemed to have been made quite ready for the brisk business which the proprietors hope to do during the coming season. They have not yet, however, put on the Summer awnings, but these will come in good time. Young boys and girls plied the swings with great vigor, and those whose aspirations were more mature and heroic paid their ten cents and played at mimic games of chivalry. Seated on the trusty chargers, or in other words, wooden hobby-horses, they tilted bravely with their short lances, and whenever they could, performed the substitute of unhelmeting or unhorsing an opponent by carrying off on their lances a small iron ring as the trophy of their emprise. The Belvidere Tower is a pleasant airy place, and commands a fine view of the island generally. It is always a favorite resort with those who do not object to a little uphill walking, and yesterday it had its full complement of visitors. The crowds in the park remained for the most part until dusk, and then the down-town traffic by the various street cars was of as large dimensions as had been the up-town traffic in the earlier portion of the day.

FATALLY BURNED IN BED.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Hogan was passing No. 56 West Broadway he discovered smoke issuing from the windows of the third floor. The building is a large three-story brick tenement, and is filled with the families of laboring people. An alarm was sounded, which brought the department promptly to the spot. The hose men broke in the window of the room, and soon had a stream bearing upon the flames. After the fire had been extinguished, the occupant of the room in which the fire had originated was discovered on the bed. The bed-clothing was burned, as was also the other scanty furniture of the room. From the other tenants it was learned that the burned man was Joseph McCann. He had returned to his room late, and, setting a lighted candle in a chair beside the bed, had gone to sleep without extinguishing it. In his sleep he had brought the bed-clothing in contact with the flame of the candle, and this had caused the fire. McCann was terribly burned from head to foot. He was taken to the Park Hospital, and the surgeons pronounced his injuries fatal. The furniture of his room was damaged $100, on which there was no insurance. The building, owned by Jacob Baron, was damaged by fire and water about $500. It is insured in the Continental Fire Insurance Company for $6,500. Yesterday afternoon McCann began to sink, and soon afterward died. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

THE LOWERY GANG.

The Lumberton (N. C.) *Robesonian* gives the following account of the murderous doings of another of the Lowery gang: "Bryan Oxendine shot his wife, April 10, under the following circumstances: Bryan, who seems to be a vender of whisky on a small scale, ordered his wife to measure a pint for a customer. On her return from this service he asked her if she obtained the requisite collateral. She replied that that was his (Bryan's) business, and not hers, she having performed her duty in measuring the liquor; upon which the amiable Bryan, being himself, we suppose, well charged with the benzine, deliberately took down his gun from the rack and fired on his wife, driving the whole charge of duck-shot, wadding and all, into the right breast at the juncture of the arm. Grave doubts are entertained of her recovery. Bryan is a brother-in-law of the late Henry B. Lowery." The *Robesonian* also gives the following: "On the 16th inst. James Dial, who was but recently acquitted of the murder of Floyd Oxendine, with his brother Marcus Dial, was engaged in gigging fish from some mill-dam in Scuffletown, when they were fired at from ambush by parties unknown, wounding both of them severely. We learn the wounds of Jim Dial are serious, the charge having entered the side of his face, driving two or three of his teeth down his throat; he is also shot in the shoulder. What makes it more aggravating to poor Jim is that he was shot with his own gun, which he left upon the bank of the dam."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 2, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	41	Spts. Turp., bbls.	168
Broom-corn, bales	11	Tar, bbls.	185
Cotton, bales	2,053	Pitch, bbls.	111
Eggs, bbls.	1,444	Resin, bbls.	688
Flour, bbls.	10,532	Oil-cake, pkgs.	381
Wheat, bushels	77,240	Pork, pkgs.	10
Corn, bushels	75,300	Cut Meats, pkgs.	541
Oats, bushels	22,850	Lard, pkgs.	907
Malt, bushels	750	Butter, pkgs.	2,151
Beans, bbls.	85	Cheese, pkgs.	1,147
Peas, bbls.	700	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Corn-meal, bbls.	598	Starch, bxs.	1,200
Corn-meal, bags	80	Tobacco, hhds.	437
Hemp, bales	24	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	212
Hops, bales	4	Whisky, bbls.	706
Hides, bales	195	Lead, pigs	1,198
Leather, sides	9,347		

CANDLES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted about steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been comparatively dull, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Dull at former rates. Stock in first hands, 1,428 bags.

COFFEE—Quoted nominally ½c.@1c. off previous figures, on a limited inquiry. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands 58,765 bags and 43,787 mats. Sales, 564 bags Rio, by the A. Prendergast, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Meets with a rather moderate inquiry, yet prices are maintained with a fair show of firmness.

CORDAGE—Has been generally inactive; quotations remaining as before.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, at about former quotations. Sales 681 bales, including 677 bales to spinners and 4 bales to speculators. For forward delivery business has been less active, with prices, however, quoted, in most instances, 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 8,500 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing 17⅛c.; June, 17 17-32c.; July, 17 15-16c.; August, 18 3-16c.; September, 17 31-32c.@18c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17½c.; December, 17½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,053 bales, including 246 bales from Norfolk, 58 bales from New-bern, 125 bales from Baltimore, and 1,624 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 4,202 bales....The week's exports hence have been 11,683 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,470,053 bales, (including 1,572,728 bales to Great Britain and 897,325 bales to the Continent,) against 2,172,222 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16 11-16	16 11-16
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜

DRUGS AND DYES—Apart from a moderately active jobbing business, on a generally steady basis, the current movements are slow, with values, in most instances, quoted essentially unaltered. Essential Oils are rather quiet and somewhat irregular in values.

DYEWOODS—The main call is for Logwood, which is held with confidence. Stocks in first hands include 238 tons Fustic, 1,805 tons Logwood, and 3,250 tons Lima Wood. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $21@$21 50, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, and Mexican do., $20, currency.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted about steady, with a rather better inquiry noted for supplies.

FISH—The demand has been moderate, mostly for job lots of stock, on a steady basis as to prices. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. Mackerel at $15@$23; No. 2 at $14 50@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $5 30@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for Scale and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1@$1 05 ⅌ keg.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted strong at $2 70@$2 80 currency.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request, and quoted barely steady in price, as a rule. The demand has been mostly for desirable shipping extras and for Minnesota trade extras. No. 2 has been sparingly sought after within our range. Superfine quiet. The sales since our last have been 9,600 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 10, chiefly at $5 80@$6; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 60@$6 70; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 70@$7 85, mostly at $7 25@$7 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 75, mostly at $6 60@$6 70; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 75 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour dull, at former figures; sales, 750 bbls....Rye Flour steady, with sales of 480 bbls., chiefly Superfine, at $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal firm and wanted; 650 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in rather slack request, especially for export, and, though opening somewhat stronger as to prices on prime qualities, closed about as yesterday. Winter Wheat in somewhat better demand, chiefly for milling, and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 65 for No. 1 Spring; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 63 for Ungraded Spring; $1 35@$1 45 for very poor do.; $1 70 for Amber Michigan, (about 12,000 bushels;) and $1 75 for White Western. And for forward delivery, 10,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, May option, at $1 63 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been moderately active, opening at an advance of 1c. a bushel, but closing at about yesterday's final quotations. The export demand has been fair. Sales have been reported of 92,000 bushels at 87c.@88c. for old Mixed Western, closing at about 87c. for prime; 83c.@88c. for poor to very choice new Mixed do., mainly at 85c.@87c. for fair ordinary to prime; 86c.@88c. for Yellow Western....Rye quiet and irregular; 2,500 bushels State sold at $1 13, delivered....Canada Peas dull; offered at $1 02 per bushel, in bond, to arrive from the canal....Barley in moderate request, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels Hungarian and Danubian, the latter at $1 50, cash and short credit. Nothing new in Malt....Oats again active, the trade buying freely, and prices quoted very firm. Sales, 87,000 bushels at 63c.@66c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 63c.@63½c., in store, and 65c.@66c., afloat; 63c.@68c. for White, chiefly at 65c., in store, and 67c.@67½c., afloat, ⅌ bushel....Stock for forward delivery not in demand. Mixed Western Oats, to arrive from canal, offering at 63c. ⅌ bushel, without leading to business....Feed strong and wanted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 26,856 bbls. Flour, 641,158 bushels Wheat, 803,774 bushels Corn, 27,100 bushels Rye, and 28,623 bushels Peas.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate dealing. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $28@$30; Hay, fair to good Timothy, $24@$26; Hay, shipping grade, $20@$22; Hay, common, $15; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; Straw, No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; Straw, No. 1 Oat, $18.

HARDWARE—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies at rather weak and irregular prices in several instances.

HEMP—Is inactive at former figures. Stocks in first hands include 80 bales American, 48,460 bales Manila, and 5,100 bales Sisal. Sales reported of 2,600 bales Manila, at 10c., gold, here, and 9⅛c.@9½c., gold, in Boston. Also, 1,300 bales Jute Butts, at 2⅜c.@2½c., currency.

HIDES—A moderate movement has been noted in this line, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of buyers. The week's receipts have been 79,581 Hides and 494 bales do.; sales, 76,650 Hides and 750 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 11,825 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ to 23 lbs., part at 27c., gold, 60 days, usual selections; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, German State, 23¼ lbs., at 27½c., gold, 90 days, usual selection; 570 Dry Concordia, 22 lbs., at 25¾c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 4,980 Dry B. A. and Concordia Kips, 10 to 11¾ lbs., at 25½c., gold, cash, to 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 9,725 Dry Rio Grande, sent to tan by importers; 3,740 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 6,035 Dry Rio Grande Cow, in Boston, 20 lbs., at 25¾c., gold; 5,180 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20 lbs., at 25½c., gold; 1,810 Dry Rio Grande Ox, part to arrive, 21¾ lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 5,635 Dry California, 19 lbs., 3,175 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., 3,010 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., 2,595 Dry Matamoras, 24 to 25 lbs., 2,275 Dry Mexican, 19 to 25 lbs., on private terms; 6,425 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lbs., at 23c., currency, three to four months; 1,755 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., 4,465 Wet-salted Texas Hides and Kips, 20 to 60 lbs., 1,450 City Slaughter and Western, 50 to 70 lbs., on private terms; 700 Dry Singapore, 28 lbs., 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., on private terms. Stock on hand, 120,850 Hides, and 769 bales do., including 18,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 53,000 Dry Montevideo, 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, 13,200 Dry Central American, 8,100 Dry Mexican, 850 Dry Bogota, 450 Dry and Wet-salted WestIndia, 3,750 Dry Texas and Southern, 2,200 Dry Western, 900 Wet-salted California, 4,100 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 4,500 Wet-salted Western. Stock same time last year, 222,200 Hides and 928 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in moderately active demand within the previous range as to values.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day in the invoice line; quotations unchanged. A moderate business noted in a jobbing way at steady rates, including 130 hhds. Barbados, in lots, within the range of 47c.@52c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—The demand has been comparatively limited for most kinds, within the previous range, buyers having any existing advantage as to values.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but steady, on the basis of $2 75 for Strained; sales 200 bbls. at $2 80, delivered....Of Tar, 50 bbls. Washington sold at $2 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in more demand, with sales reported of 480 bbls. merchantable at 40½c.@41c., closing at 40¾c.@41c. ⅌ bbl....Stocks in yard include 27,957 bbls. Resin, 8,526 bbls. Tar, 6,609 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Western quoted at $43, currency, and City at $42, gold, ⅌ ton. The week's receipts have been 4,470 bags; exports, 5,663 pks.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull and weak. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c....Refined in limited demand; quoted here at 15½c.@15⅝c. for early delivery; sales, 500 bbls., at 15⅝c. And at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. at 15⅝c....Refined, in cases, dull at 19¾c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales confined to small lots of new Western Mess at $17 10; 100 bbls. old do., at $15 75; 25 bbls. Extra Prime at $14 50. For forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted at $16 90@$17 for May, $17 10@$17 20 for June, and $17 35 for July, but without business....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 7½c. for City, on a slow trade....Cut-meats quiet at about previous prices; sales, 1,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 10⅛c.@10¾c.; 1,000 fresh Bellies, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 9½c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at steady rates, and 500 fresh Shoulders at 7c....Bacon dull, with Long Clear quoted at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Short Clear at 10c.@10½c. Sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅛c....Business in Lard has been less active, prices opening a shade higher, but closing less buoyantly. Sales for early delivery include 900 tcs. Western Steam at 10½c.@10 19-32c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅝c.; 350 tcs. City Steam at 10¼c., closing with this rate asked; and 750 tcs. Refined, part at 10 13-16c.@10⅞c.; for very choice quoted at 10⅞c.@11⅛c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,750 tcs., May options, at 10½c.@10⅝c., closing at 10½c.@10 17-32c.; 1,250 tcs., June, at 10¾c., and 2,250 tcs., July, at 10⅞c....Beef rather easier and moderate trade. Sales, 200 bbls., including low grade Plain Mess at $9 50, and do. Extra Mess at $11. And 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess, on private terms....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 530 pks. Pork, 1,017 pks. Beef, 7,986 bxs. Bacon, 5,802 pks. Lard, and 4,706 bxs. Cheese.

RICE—Has been comparatively slow of sale, yet without material alteration as to values. Stocks in first hands include 400 cks. Carolina, 250 cks. Louisiana, and 12,000 bags East India. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 45@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, within the previous range. Receipts, 162 bales; sales, 3,000 lbs. Central American, 2,400 lbs. Sisal, 1,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 2,000 lbs. Domestic on private terms....Goat have been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted. Receipts, 283 bales; sales, 250 bales Mexican, 33 bales Rio Hache, and 23 bales Payta, on private terms. Deer quoted: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c., currency, ⅌ ℔. Tampico Goat, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—The general market has been quoted about steady as to values, on, however, a very tame business, mostly in job lots. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 42½c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 18c.@20c.; White Pepper at 28c.@29c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c., ⅌ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw quite firm, with a very good demand noted. Sales to-day, 1,825 hhds. and 50 bxs., including 1,550 hhds. common to prime Refining Cuba, at 7½c.@8⅛c.; 200 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7½c.; 50 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 8⅜c., and 25 hhds. and 50 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. And last evening, 138 hhds. Refining Muscovado, at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 1,042 bxs. Centrifugal, on private terms; and 500 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars active and stronger, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 10½c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; Soft White at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet and weak in price; 102,000 lbs. sold at 7½c.@7¾c. for good to choice....The week's exports have been 2,031 pks....Stearine dull, but quoted steady at 11½c. for the best samples.

WHISKY—Quiet at 97½c.; sales 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been noted in the Grain line, on berth and charter, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. Tonnage suited to the Lumber trade has shown rather more animation, but at irregular figures. The market otherwise has been comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tons Lard at 30s., and 150 tons Tallow at 30s. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 11,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 12d.; 24,000 bushels Grain (one three-boat-load bin) at 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; 750 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 850 bxs. Cheese, mostly at 50s. ⅌ ton. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 50 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 650 tons Provisions and Tallow and 50 tons Hides at 45s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 35s. ⅌ ton, and 40,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a British ship, 772 tons, hence with Timber at 47s. 6d., with option of Bristol; an American bark, 301 tons, with Lumber, reported from Philadelphia, at 60s.; an American ship, 1,250 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 85s.; a British bark, 679 tons, with Deals and Timber, reported from St. John, at 95s. and 45s.; and a Norwegian brig, 214 tons, hence with equal to about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum (rumored) at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d., with option of Bristol or London....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 13,000 bushels Grain, 350 bxs. Bacon and 1,200 Staves on private terms; and 250 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 668 tons, with Lumber, from Doboy, at 45s., with option of the Continent, at 50s....For Falmouth and orders, a British bark, 564 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at 45s....For Belfast, a British brig, 163 tons, with Flour, reported from Philadelphia, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Ballina, a British schooner, 149 tons, and an American schooner, 248 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 102s. 6d....For Havre, by steam, 14,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 613 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., at 7s. 1½d., short lay days; another, 482 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., and £10 gratuity....For Antwerp, by sail, 6,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence) 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 30,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ⅌ bushel, and 300 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.@52s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 12,500 bushels Corn and Rye at 12d. ⅌ bushel; 400 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 500 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 500 pks. merchandise at full market rates....For Rotterdam, by sail, 6,000 Staves on private terms....For Barbados, a British brig, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 50c. ⅌ bbl....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $1,700....For Aspinwall, a brig, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 ⅌ ton....For the West Indies, a British brig, 245 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a British brig, 166 tons, reported at $5 75 and $3 75, and a schooner at $6, $5 25, and $4....For Cienfuegos, a brig, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 45c. ⅌ bbl....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $6 and $4....For ports north of Hatteras, an American bark, 397 tons, with Molasses, reported from Havana, at $2 75; an American brig, 285 tons, with do., reported from Cardenas, at $2 75; a British brig, 268 tons, with Sugar, from do., at $4 50; a British brig, 240 tons, and two schooners, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $4 87½; two barks, 463 and 429 tons, and two brigs, 295 and 250 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $4 50@$5; a British bark, 366 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $3 25....For Boston, a schooner with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $10....For New-York, an American bark, 615 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $3 50; a British bark, 510 tons, and a British brig, 480 tons, with do., in bxs., from do., at 75c.; a British bark, 408 tons, and a British brig, 267 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at $4 50@$4 75; also a schooner with Lumber, from Savannah, at $9 50....The American brig, 367 tons, hence, with Staves and Tobacco, mentioned in our last, should have been printed as for Lisbon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the new account, 93⅛@93¼. United States Bonds—10-40 Bonds, 104; new 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 17½c.

FRANKFORT, May 2—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped May and June, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8½d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary; deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 76s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 47s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 67s. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess; Bacon, 43s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 43s. 9d. for Short-clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 38s. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May at 8 3-16d.; do. do. deliverable May and June at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August at 8⅝d.

LONDON, May 2—5 P. M.—Tallow—38s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 2.—Petroleum—38 francs for fine pale American.

HAVANA, May 2.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 17½@19 reals; Nos. 15 to 20, 24@30 reals ⅌ arroba. Molasses Sugar, 15@15½ reals; Muscovado Sugar—inferior to common, 15¼@15½ reals; fair to good refining, 16½@17 reals; grocery grades, 21@21½ reals. Molasses nominal. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 396,000 bxs., 36,000 hhds. Receipts of week, 52,000 bxs., 9,800 hhds. Exported during week, 52,000 bxs. and 9,500 hhds., including 15,000 bxs. and 9,500 hhds. to the United States. Bacon firm at $30@$31 ⅌ cwt. Butter quiet. Flour firmer at $25 25@$26 75. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $39@$40 ⅌ quintal. Lard quiet; in kegs, $31 87½ ⅌ quintal; in tins, $34@$36. Potatoes nominal. Tallow firm at $22@$22 50 ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow in fair demand; White firm at $27@$32 ⅌ arrobe. Honey nominal. Onions nominal. Naval Stores quiet. Coal-oil dull. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $7@$8. Lumber—White Pine quiet at $75@$76 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine nominal at $65. Shooks dull; Box, 11@13 reals. Hoops quiet. Freights active; loading at Havana, to Falmouth and orders, 45s.@50s.; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $3 12½@$3 37½; to Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@55s. Exchange weak; on United States, 60 days, currency, 105@106 premium; short sight, 108@109 premium; 60 days, gold, 130@132 premium; short sight, 134@135 premium; on London, 159@161 premium; on Paris, 131@132 premium. Spanish Gold, 238@239.

LETTER FROM MR. SUMNER'S SISTER.

Senator Stickney, Chairman of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the Obsequies of the late Senator, received the following letter from Mr. Sumner's sister on Friday:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 22, 1874.

Charles P. Stickney, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I feel it impossible to express my gratitude to the legislative committee, over which you presided, for all their constant and tender care throughout the funeral services of my dear brother, when no kindred were near to receive and guard the precious dust. The last services were throughout most beautiful and soothing, and the scene at Mount Auburn most impressive and sublime. Will you kindly try to express my grateful feelings to all members of your committee, to the Governor and to the Legislature of the dear old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who in the absence of kindred opened wide her arms and heart to receive the sacred dust; to those whose voices filled the air with such exquisite music, and to all who took part in any way in those last beautiful services over the close of that noble life.

Please accept for yourself, dear Sir, my most heartfelt thanks, and believe me, sincerely and gratefully yours. JULIA SUMNER HASTINGS.

MR. SPINNER'S VIEWS.

Treasurer Spinner has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, April 24.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Your note of the 19th is received. I immediately enlisted the services of Mr. Graves, the chief clerk of this office, to make up the statements that you ask for in regard to the immediate effect upon the currency the passage of the two bills would have had upon the circulation. The passage of the two bills would have been a surprise to both the advocates and the opponents of the two projects. Whatever the remote result might have been, the immediate result would have been a great contraction of the circulating medium. There are many reasons why I am much pleased with the veto. There is now hope that Congress will pass a bill free from the objections to which this one was liable. My partiality is still for a 3.65 interest bond that can at any time be converted into legal-tender notes, and the notes to be reconvertible into such bonds at the pleasure of the holder at all times. The six per cent. gold interest bearing bonds to be redeemed to the extent that bonds for 3.65 currency bonds may be issued,

Very truly yours,
E. F. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

A BOSTON HACKMAN.

The romancer of the Boston *Traveller* relates the following: "A gentleman taking a conveyance from the Revere House, last evening, on arriving at his destination, tendered a bill to the driver. 'Have you no change?' said the Jehu, 'for I haven't a cent. of change with me.' All the gentleman could muster was about one-half of the fare he intended to give. 'Well, it's my fault, Sir, for not having change, and it's all right with what you have,' and the driver pocketed half his fare, with pleasant words, refusing to call at the gentleman's office at another time for the remainder of his due."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—The General Calendar of the Commission of Appeals will not be taken up until Wednesday, May 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

The May term of this court will commence on Monday, May 11. By order of the court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
309—Millan vs. Graham.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.
455—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1505—McLain vs. Mayor, &c.
285—Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.
907—Matthews vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
3131—Jacobson vs. Bassford.
1709—Slade vs. Wilson.
2533—Heathcote et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
99—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1395—Bayard vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
497—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
899—Bank of California vs. Collins.
2681—Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3121—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
2135—Mulally vs. The Mayor, &c.
2759—Meara vs. The Mayor, &c.
2740—Hedley vs. Bidwell.
1775—Dorsons et al. vs. Bidwell.
1777—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., Freedman and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.
1—Weinz vs. O'Brien.
2—Duncan vs. Bulin.
3—Newfield vs. Opperman.
4—Burnett vs. Shaw.
5—Ryan vs. Thompson.
6—Allen vs. Reynolds.
7—Powers vs. Powers et al.
8—Grant vs. Gregory.
9—Mills vs. Brown et al.
10—Color Printing Attachment Co. vs. Brown.
11—Bush vs. Field et al.
12—Adams vs. Mills.
13—Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank.
14—Eten vs. Sangster.
15—Smith vs. Fellows.
16—Maher vs. The C. P. N. & E. R. Railroad Co.
17—Fisk, P. & F. Co. vs. Evans.
18—Hayes vs. Bisbey.
19—Lee vs. Bernheimer.
20—Goodwin vs. Hirsch.
21—Carpenter vs. Eugelskirchen.
22—Pettigrew vs. The Mayor, &c.
23—Pollock vs. Brennan.
24—Gregg vs. Howe et al.
25—Salmon vs. Fauvert et al.
26—Goelet et al. vs. Sypher et al.
27—Graves vs. Lovell.
28—Popham vs. Cole et al., Survivors, &c.
29—Kamp vs. Roche.
30—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.
31—Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
32—Mendelson et al. vs. Stoll.
33—Burke vs. Walls.
34—Still vs. Bracken, impleaded, &c.
35—Butterfield vs. Radde.
36—Mallory et al. vs. Radde.
37—Selchow vs. Radde.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1—Taylor vs. Grant.
2—Randell vs. Dusenbury.
3—Storrs vs. Bartley.
4—Epstein vs. Bryce.
5—Archer et al. vs. Flynn et al.
6—Payne, Ex'r, vs. Derby.
7—Phinney vs. Thomas et al.
8—Haight vs. Morse et al.
9—Cram vs. Cassin.
10—The Webster Petroleum Co. vs. Bliss.
11—Caroll vs. Decker.
12—Kritzman vs. Boddensick.
13—Davis, Rec'r, vs. Stover.
14—Carrer vs. Spofford et al.
15—Jacques vs. Duryea.
16—McHugh vs. The Imp'l Fire Ins. Co.
17—Conant vs. The National Ice Co. of N. Y.
18—Lyman vs. Walker.
19—Callaghan vs. Kellogg et al.
20—Brown vs. Moore.
21—Dow vs. Darragh.
22—The N. Y. Steam Power Co. vs. Reiss.
23—Marsh vs. Masterson.
24—Wehle vs. Sullivan et al.
25—The World Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. The Bund Hand-in-Hand et al.
26—Farrington et al. vs. Bowell.
27—Luddington vs. Stanson et al.
28—Fisher vs. Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. et al.
29—Fitzgibbon vs. Roosevelt, Ex'r.
30—Stout et al. vs. Clements.
31—Lathrop vs. Lathrop.
32—Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain.
33—Ivison et al. vs. Easterbrook Pen M'f'g Co.
34—Illert vs. Ilbert.
35—Pauvert vs. Reimont.
36—Landon vs. S. C. G. & M. C. M. G. Asso.
37—Stoddard vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. et al.
38—Webb vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. et al.
39—Sanders vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. et al.
40—Trustees of Smith College vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. et al.
41—Lauriere vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. et al.
42—Chace vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. et al.
43—Earle vs. Riggs.
44—Valle vs. Robinson.
45—The Continental Life Ins. Co. vs. Southworth.
46—Coleman vs. Maurer.
47—Coleman vs. Mulford.
48—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
49—Coleman vs. Dixon.
50—Baldwin, Rec'r, vs. Aig et al.
51—Coleman vs. St. John et al.
52—Grady vs. Todd.
53—Rutta vs. Tighe et al.
54—Fernandes vs. Nicol.
55—Roderiga vs. E. R. Savings Institute.
56—Same vs. Same.
57—Young vs. Ebert.
58—Carody vs. Steiger.
59—McDonnell vs. McConnell.
60—Leonard vs. Mahon.
61—Bassett et al. vs. Prescott.
62—Fowler, Adm'r, vs. Great West. Ex. Co.
63—Gans vs. Ridgely.
64—Squire vs. Raphealskie.
65—Blum et al. vs. U. S. Express Co.
66—Wolf vs. Herr.
67—Coulter vs. Klaber.
68—Ettlinger vs. Seigmuller et al.
69—Johnson vs. Ferris.
70—Fithian vs. Kohlsaat.
71—Peck vs. Harrison.
72—Linde vs. Cooper et al.
73—Duryea vs. Levinger.
74—Reilly vs. Reymart et al.
75—Inness vs. Sharkey et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
620—Knox vs. Hexter.
932—Livermore vs. Livermore et al.
731—Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.
771—Risley vs. Smith et al.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
625—Corwith vs. Eighth Nat. Bank.
155½—Wagner vs. Babcock.
877—De Forest vs. McDowell.
663—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.
911—Clarkson vs. Brevoort.
41—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
869—Merch'ts Ex. Nat. Bk. vs. Cent. Ins. Co.
611—Lynch, adm'x, vs. Beard et al.
823—Wilson vs. Mayor.
289—Smith vs. Farrel.
419—Vogel vs. Beams.
597—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.
699—Coken vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
378—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
651—Hieronymus vs. Pollock.
759—Stecker vs. B. and N. A. S. S. Co.
549—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
39—Conalis, adm'x, vs. Pattison.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mech. and T. Ins. Co.
1647—Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.
1759—Randall vs. Dusenbury, Trustee.
1741—Rupert et al. vs. U. S. and B. M. S. S. Co.
1795—Squire vs. Jones.
1311—Magnin et al. vs. Dayton.
317—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Bend et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
578—Journeau vs. Tallman.
1502—Turnure vs. Hohenthal.
942—Griffith vs. Burke.
968—Goelet et al. vs. Spofford et al.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.
1484—Grant vs. Taylor.
384—O'Brien vs. Merchants' Coal Co.
424—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City F. Ins. Co.
964—Baheshop vs. McCahill et al.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.
936—Fish, Ex'r, vs. The N. O. Mut. Ins. Co.
998—Chambourst vs. Cogney.
844—Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.
988—Madan vs. Covert et al.
990—Menuss et al. vs. Jones.
894—Brush et al. vs. Mahler.
1026—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
764—Davila vs. Hume et al.
470—Putzel vs. Emanuel et al.
1730—Ladd vs. Arkell.
1733—Hamilton et al. vs. Snyder.
398—Wright vs. Eq. Life Ass. Society.
992—Fisk, Ex'r, vs. Liverpool and London Globe Ins. Co.
370—Hatnett et al. vs. Garvey.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet the first Monday in May for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Tuesday, May 12.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2656—Fallon vs. C. P. N. & E. R. Railroad Co.
367—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
2509—Richter vs. Sagor.
2155—Connor vs. Bernheimer.
1631—Dever vs. Handren.
3883—Booth vs. Brennan.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.
1356—Quick vs. Tinker.
2172—Upton vs. Bedlow.
3750—Marvin vs. Sewall.
1553—Cohen vs. O'Connor.
1543—Fairbanks vs. Importers' and Traders' National Bank vs. Studwell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, June 1, 1874.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
817—Mohle vs. Enders.
823—Cowen vs. Read.
1483—Young vs. Coyle.
1533—Same vs. Same.
3956—Dalton vs. Fletcher.
3870—Tuthill vs. Bryant et al.
2091—Emanuell vs. Ward.
3173—Brennan et al. vs. Knowlton.
3430—Churchill vs. Hall.
3434—Beakel vs. Kenney.
4100—Schneider vs. Levinson.
4102—Menb vs. Moller.
4106—Wald et al. vs. Lawson.
4110—Moorits vs. Steiffel.
4112—Bernhardi vs. Wing et al.
4114—Diges vs. Elberfelds.
4116—Mausenberg et al. vs. Muller.
4120—Haner et al. vs. Muller.
4124—Hearn et al. vs. Hunter.
4126—Teegue vs. Weinstock.
4128—Holtz vs. O'Callaghan.
4134—Same vs. Same.
4142—Whitney Man'fg Co. vs. Giles et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
4987—Booream vs. Josner et al.
4361—Kuhn vs. Blot.
3525—Wilson vs. Bucher.
3950—Meyer vs. Elliott.
4755—Williams vs. Barnes.
3335—Ackerly vs. Webster.
3763—Hollender vs. Hollender.
3393—Malliviri vs. King.
3655—Gillespie vs. Landsberg.
3287—Bernheimer et al. vs. Nuhn et al.
2887—Langwasser vs. Eckhardt.
3934—Johnson vs. Fox.
3977—Pollock vs. Snyder.
3867—Oppenheimer vs. Stern.
3981—Meyer vs. Riley.
3903—Fardes vs. Frank et al.
3909—Griffith et al. vs. Chemical F. E. Co.
3911—Levinson vs. McLaughlin.
3919—Febbel vs. Dorhen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3053—Smith et al. vs. Simmons.
4087—College vs. Barclay.
4557—Chaffee et al. vs. Roberts.
4221—Stanley vs. Chamberlain.
4222—Same vs. Same.
4395—Same vs. Same.
4705—Same vs. Same.
4787—Same vs. Same.
4902—Anderson vs. Allen.
4036—Johnson et al. vs. Hudson.
4927—Bronner et al. vs. Wagner.
4728—Kretchler vs. Schwads et al.
3794—Smith vs. Hase.
4700—Erie Railway Co. vs. Engel.
4770—Erie Railway Co. vs. Piser, impleaded.
3920—Davis vs. Bruedge.
3869—De La Vergne vs. Nemenan.
3870—Birt et al. vs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
4041—Tilyou vs. Brodt.
3940—Middlefield Marble Co. vs. Feeltz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, C. J.

Robert May, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Murphy, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Coonan and Peter Wilson, burglary.
Thomas Bostock, grand larceny.
Charles J. Welton, grand larceny.
Joseph Lazarus, grand larceny.
Joseph Auld and Jas. Flynn, burglary.
Robert Wilson and Thomas Downey, burglary.
John Mahoney, Thos. Connolly, and John Churchill, burglary.
Henry W. Johnson, grand larceny.
Wm. Thompson and George Ellis, grand larceny.
George Wilson and William Graham, grand larceny.
Wm. Webb, grand larceny.
Charles Wood and John Williams, grand larceny.
James Smith, burglary.
Maurice Grady, larceny from the person.
Peter Carty and Bernard Connolly, larceny from the person.
George Gibson, larceny from the person.
George Wiley, larceny from the person.
Charles Wilkes, larceny from the person.
James Curley, larceny from the person.
George Haven and Joseph T. Sweet, false pretenses.

LYNCH LAW.

HANGING OF A MURDERER IN CALIFORNIA.

The particulars of a recent case of lynching in Alpine County, Cal., are given in the following extract which we take from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of April 25: "On Dec. 17, 1873, Ernest Reusch shot and killed Erick H. Erickson, at Silver Mountain. Erickson was sitting in his own saloon playing cards, and Reusch shot him through the window, and then went and gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff. He was arraigned in the District Court for Alpine County, but there was a failure to get a jury. C. P. Goff, formerly County Judge, obtained a change of venue to Mono County, and boasted that he would secure the acquittal of his client. The cause of the killing was this: A month or two before, in San Francisco, Reusch became acquainted with a woman who went to Alpine County with him, and they were married. Mrs. Reusch became infatuated with Erickson, and eleven days after her marriage she left her husband, and took up her abode with Erickson. The latter made it a habit to taunt the unfortunate and distracted husband, until at last Reusch killed him. The homicide was the result of frenzied jealousy. On the occasion of the lynching the prisoner was in C. Gregory's wagon, in charge of Deputy Sheriff James Davidson, accompanied by T. W. Leggett, George Dunlap, Charles Sanders, C. Christianson, Hugh Crag, J. Struben, Jas. Mitchell, David Chase, L. M. Buel, and Mrs. Reusch, on their way to Bridgeport, Mono county, where the trial was to take place. When the party arrived near Markleeville, the wagon was stopped by a crowd of men disguised in gunny sacks, and wearing black cambric over their faces. The leader addressed the Sheriff, and told him they wanted the prisoner, saying to Reusch at the same time, 'You will have to come out of that wagon; you have ten minutes to say what you have to say or confess.' Reusch began to beg for his life. He knelt down before the crowd, and told them that he had an aged father and mother depending upon him for their support. But his prayers and entreaties fell upon ears deaf to the voice of mercy. The Vigilantes sternly commanded the driver of the wagon to move on and not to stop or return at his peril. The last words the party heard Reusch say were: 'God help me; God save my soul.' When they got about half a mile away they heard a scream. When Sheriff Davidson arrived at Markleeville he summoned a posse of men and rode back to the bridge near where the wagon was stopped; there they found Reusch's body suspended by a rope from a pier of the bridge. Reusch was about thirty years of age, and was supposed to be a Dane. Erickson and Mrs. Reusch were Swedes. The matter has created an intense excitement in Alpine County, but, so far, the identity of the Vigilantes has not been established. The Vigilantes sent a letter to C. P. Goff, warning him to leave the country."

CO-OPERATIVE SHIP-BUILDING.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle*, of April 23, details the following as the result of the movement to commence ship-building by co-operation in Vallejo: "This morning ten or twelve of our best mechanics met to discuss the proposition of forming an Association to build a vessel. The matter was thoroughly canvassed, and the most feasible means of carrying out the enterprise considered. The opinion was that it was practicable, and the determination was made to form an organization and commence work. The system of operation agreed upon is as follows: The association will be composed of about a dozen of the best workmen, who will assume all the responsibilities, and be the real builders of the vessel. These men will, of course, stick by the work of construction until the vessel is built, whatever may occur. The association will, however, employ such other workmen as the necessities of the work may require; the workmen thus employed agreeing to wait for their pay until the vessel has been sold. The assurance was conveyed to those present at the meeting that there were business men here who would furnish all the materials necessary for a vessel and wait until its sale for their money. The description of the vessel to be built was discussed; some favoring the construction of a ship, so great was their confidence in the success of the enterprise. The general disposition, however, seemed to favor the construction of an outside schooner of about 300 tons burden. As the present enterprise is a trial experiment, the latter design seems to be best as well as safest. An agreement was then drawn up by those present, setting forth that the subscribers would build a vessel at Vallejo, the character and dimensions thereof to be hereafter decided. The members are now engaged in inspecting the beach to determine the best location."

WATCHING AND PRAYING.

An interesting history of the town of Livermore, Me., has been prepared by Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine. One of the anecdotes of the old settlers told by him is this: "Nezer Dailey (son of Daniel) settled on the west side of the river below the Falls. He owned at one time the mills built by Deacon Livermore at Brettun's; sold them and moved on to a farm above North Turner Bridge. His son, Warren, lived in the same neighborhood, and had a stammering speech, which, while it obstructed, gave peculiar effect to his recitals of successes and disasters associated with the 'crow hunts,' to which he gave much of his time. His father had a second wife, who, for some reason, failed to enjoy the devotional exercises of her husband, which were often tedious and always long, but which she and her step-son, Warren, were enjoined to attend. As soon after Mr. Dailey had commenced his morning prayer as was safe, his wife would quietly leave the room. When this practice was discovered, the husband, to prevent her going out, locked the door; but the precaution was unavailing, for the wife escaped through the window. When the husband perceived how completely the old lady had flanked him, his expressions of annoyance and vexation were scarcely in harmony with those which had so lately fallen from his lips, nor were they softened by the advice which his son took occasion to give him: 'D-daddy,' said Warren, 'you should w-w-watch as well as pray.'"

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

A sad case of death from dissipation is described by the Hartford *Courant* of Friday in the following: "Wednesday morning the body of a young man was found by the side of the highway leading from Willimantic to Conantville. It being within the town of Mansfield, the authorities of the town were notified and a jury of inquest forthwith summoned. Upon inquiring into the case, there were found upon the body of the deceased a bottle half full of liquor, some $18 in money, and a diary indicating that the deceased last dwelt in Coventry, and giving the name of Richard Ford. The body appeared to have lain there but a short time. After a long examination the jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the excessive use of liquor and exposure. The mother of the deceased, residing in Coventry, was notified, and identified the body as that of her son. His age was eighteen years. She stated that he had been residing with her in Coventry during the past year, and had previously lived with a wealthy uncle in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was intending to go when she last saw him on Monday."

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*, of April 23, has the following in relation to the much-disputed question of labor in the South: "All over the South we hear the cry that the colored laborers have been and are still going to the South-western States because they can find no employment to earn a living. Whether there was no work to be done, or that the planters would not give them employment, was a question upon which we were undecided for some time, but we are inclined to believe that the latter is the case, not only in Alabama, but in Georgia, for recently over 300 convicts were hired out by the State to planters, and the bidding was very spirited. In Washington County alone over 100 were employed. Now it is remarkable that these planters who have so abused the colored laborer, and declared that he was indolent, ignorant, and prone to dishonesty, should take Penitentiary convicts indiscriminately, those convicted of the lowest as well as the highest crimes, and put them to work on the plantations upon which their wives, sisters, and little ones are living. There is some reason for it, and we can see no other than that this system of labor approximates the slavery of ante-bellum days more nearly than any other system of labor. It certainly is not because these convicts are more honest, nor because they work better, for forced labor is unsatisfactory in these days of freedom; it is not cheaper, for the cost of guards, food, clothes, &c., will amount to as much as good laborers can be employed for who have not the brand of thief or murder upon them."

ROBBERY IN TOMPKINS SQUARE.

On Saturday morning as Mr. Alexander Betson, of No. 905 Eighth avenue, was passing through Tompkins square, suddenly two men sprang upon him. While one of them threw his arms around Mr. Betson's neck the other grabbed his watch and wrenched it from his vest, leaving the broken chain hanging from the button-hole. Mr. Betson seized one of the robbers and shouted for help. Officer Greisel, of the Union Market Police, ran up and took the prisoner to the station. The confederate escaped across the square in the darkness. At the Police station the prisoner gave his name as George Baker, eighteen years of age, a printer. Upon searching the prisoner the watch was found upon him. He was taken to Essex Market yesterday, and committed upon a charge of robbery upon the highway.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 2.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	10-40 Coup.	115⅛	50	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98¼
8,000	Mo. 6s, Asy'm.	92	2000	do	98
300	Pacific Mail	45	200	do s3.	98
300	do b3.	45⅛	100	N. Western b10.	46½
500	do	45⅛	200	do b3.	46⅜
100	do s3.	45⅛	100	do	46⅜
800	do	45	700	do	46¼
300	do	44¾	200	do	46⅛
200	do s60.	44½	800	do	46
500	do	44⅝	100	do s10.	45⅞
100	do	44½	700	do	45⅞
300	do	44⅝	600	do	45¾
300	do	44¾	200	do	45⅞
100	do	44⅞	100	do s3.	45¾
300	West. Union c.	74	400	do	45⅝
100	do	74⅛	400	do	45¾
300	do c.	74⅛	100	North-west'n Pf.	65
300	do	74¼	300	St. Paul	37⅛
300	do c.	74¼	1100	do	37¼
100	do	74⅜	100	do	37⅛
300	do	74½	100	do s10.	37
700	do	74⅜	2000	do	37
1200	do	74¼	600	do	36⅞
100	do s3.	74⅛	200	do	36¾
500	do s3.	74	900	do	36½
200	do b3.	74⅛	100	do	36⅝
700	do	74	200	do	36½
900	do	73⅞	100	do	36⅛
100	do b3.	74	100	do s3.	36¼
300	do	73⅞	400	do	36¼
25	Del. & Hud.	117	300	do	36⅜
300	Lake Shore	76½	300	Tol. & Wabash	41
100	do b3.	75⅝	100	do s4.	40⅞
300	do	76⅝	200	do	40⅞
1200	do b3.	76¾	200	do b60.	41
2000	do	76¾	400	do	40¾
100	do s3.	76⅝	300	do s3.	40⅝
400	do	76½	200	do b3.	40⅝
100	do s3.	76½	10	Fort Wayne	93¼
500	do s3.	76⅜	500	Ohio & Miss. b3.	25¾
200	do	76½	100	do	25¾
200	Erie Railway	35¾	300	do	26
300	Panama	107	100	do	25⅝
200	Union Pacific	34⅜	50	do	25¾
500	do	34½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	30¼
400	do	34¼	100	do	30¼
1300	do	34⅜	1200	C., C. & I. C.	21
100	Rock Island	98⅝	600	do s3.	21
200	do	98¾	100	do	20⅞
300	do	98⅝	200	do	20⅝
800	do	98½	200	do b3.	20⅝
100	do s60.	98½	200	do s3	20⅝
100	do b3.	98½	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	37¾
100	do s15.	98¼			

MONDAY, May 4—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$1,849,200
Increase in Specie	1,363,200
Increase in Greenbacks	1,093,400
Decrease in Deposits	85,200
Decrease in Circulation	12,000

	May 3, '73.	April 25, '74.	May 2, '74.
National Capital	$70,985,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	17,157,500	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total	$88,142,500	$86,004,400	$86,004,400
Loans	270,721,100	288,423,500	286,574,300
Gold Notes	18,677,800	23,336,400	24,639,600
Greenbacks	40,051,700	54,739,600	55,833,000
Deposits	196,471,900	234,486,700	234,401,500
Circulation	27,564,400	26,901,600	26,899,600

The Bank return exhibits the accumulation of Gold Notes and Greenbacks to the extent of two and a half millions, and at the same time the difficulty of employing money profitably at Bank. The rates in the open market are so cheap that some of the Banks are unwilling to press their balances on the Street or to take prime paper below 6@7 ₽ cent. per annum.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $6,537,995, as compared with $6,970,380 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $7,295,229, as against $5,355,290 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $839,334, as against $401,318 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,185,700, comparing with $2,216,614 same week last May.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of March, and since semi-official from the Custom-house.

July	$31,023,169	February	$34,616,354
August	32,632,909	March	42,448,552
September	29,772,735	April 4	9,851,827
October	27,275,214	April 11	11,278,078
November	20,784,951	April 18	9,279,815
December	20,214,370	April 25	7,228,874
January	30,211,665	May 2	6,537,995
Total			$313,147,608
Same date 1873			357,036,847
Decrease since July 1			$43,889,239

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	February	$20,725,611
August	24,343,509	March	22,909,218
September	25,799,042	April 8	4,752,056
October	21,246,858	April 15	5,199,462
November	28,495,882	April 22	4,309,253
December	25,250,750	April 29	7,295,229
January	23,455,638		
Total since July 1			$249,403,991
To same date, 1873			216,307,823
Increase since July 1			$33,096,168

Gold, May 2, 1874	112⅞ ₽ cent.
Gold, May 3, 1873	116¾ ₽ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	February	$2,980,862
August	2,198,542	March	2,537,822
September	1,502,625	April 4	918,092
October	2,107,447	April 11	596,914
November	2,545,842	April 18	503,781
December	2,447,271	April 25	423,236
January	2,660,508	May 2	839,334
Total since Jan. 1			$32,300,926
Total same date 1873			53,388,447
Decrease since July 1			$21,087,521

The general trade of the week past was dull in most lines of business, the exception being the Export movement of Domestic Produce, which reaches about seven and a quarter millions. The amount of Foreign Goods marketed for the week is about the same as the corresponding week last season, but the trade lacks animation, and the same remark applies to the Domestic Commission line. The decreased Importation of Foreign Merchandise since July 1, 1873, (ten months of the Fiscal Year,) is $43,889,000, of which $20,696,000 is in Foreign Dry Goods.

The fluctuations in Gold were not violent. The advance since Saturday week is about ½ ₽ cent., based in part on the rise in Exchange to the Gold shipping points. Bills on London, 60 days, were $4 88 to the £ Sterling, which, with Interest at 4 ₽ cent. per annum at the Bank of England, enables the Banker to ship Gold Coin to a trifling profit. No important export demand for Gold has yet appeared, and, although the Sub-Treasury is now paying out a considerable amount on the May Coupons, for foreign account, the supply of Exchange would seem to be adequate without shipping the Gold.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was animated, and for the most part strongly upward in the early days of the week, but fell off on Friday and Saturday both in extent of business and in prices. Saturday was especially dull; and the advance in many of the Railroad Stocks was wholly lost. Telegraph closed 73⅞, as against 70⅜ Saturday week, and Pacific Mail 44⅞, against 42⅞ ₽ cent.

Closing Quotations—MAY 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115½*	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼*	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅝	120⅝
American Gold	113	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅜	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	99½	98⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Common	37½	36⅜
Western Union	74⅝	73⅞
Union Pacific	34½	34⅜
Lake Shore	77	76½
Toledo and Wabash	41⅛	40⅝
Harlem	126½	126½
North-west	46¾	45¾
North-west Preferred	66	65
C., C. and Indiana Central	21⅛	20⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¼	106½
Central New-Jersey	105⅛	105½
Panama	107	106¾
Erie	35¼	35⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅛	25¾

* Ex-Dividend.

The Cotton trade of the week was light in receipts, owing to high water in the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. Only 4,209 bales were received at New-Orleans, and 29,800 at all the ports. The clearances to foreign markets were 65,800 bales. The total crop receipts, to date, now stand 3,553,000 bales, against 3,258,000 last season, and 3,623,000 bales the big crop year, 1870-71. The amount thus far marketed abroad is 2,495,000 bales, against 2,168,000 bales, to date last year.

The Anthracite Coal trade is looking better both as to prices and production. The tonnage since Jan. 1, is 5,510,000 tons, against 3,751,000 tons last year to date.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall st., New-York.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, May 2.—There has been a very good business doing in both foreign and domestic Wool the past week, the sales comprising upward of 1,800,000 lbs. Fine Fleeces have been readily sold at previous prices, and in some instances an advance of 1c. ₽ lb. has been obtained over last week's figures: but this is wholly in consequence of the small stock of this description; there has also been considerable doing in fine foreign, nearly 500,000 lbs. of Port Philip having been sold at 51c.@53c. ₽ lb., part previous to arrival. In fine Wools we do not look for any material change until the new clip of the West begins to come forward some two months hence. Some small lots of new fat Sheep Wool have already been received, and sold at 33½c.@40c. We have still some fine Fleeces left, as almost the entire stock in the country is now held here. Michigan Fleeces have also been in demand. The sales, including 281,000 lbs. of Extra and Treble Extra at 50c.@53½c., indicating that full previous prices have been realized for this description. There has been quite an active demand for Pulled Wools, the sales comprising 332,000 lbs. Superfine and Extra including round lots of good and choice Supers at 50c.@55c., and in some instances as high as 57c. ₽ lb. There is a firmer feeling for all good and choice lots of Pulled, but low grades are still dull and neglected. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand, 55,000 lbs. having been sold at 55c.@63c. for Washed, and 40c.@45c. for Unwashed. In New Spring California nothing of any consequence has been done. A lot of 5,000 lbs. sold at 30c. Several lots have been received, including some very choice lots, but remain unsold. Quotations based on late sales: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 52c.@58c.; Michigan, 50c.@53c½c.; Western, New-York, Vermont and New-Hampshire, 45c.@52½c.; Unwashed, 30c.@45c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 55c.@63c.; Scoured, 72c.@$1 10; Noils, 42c.; Tub, 50c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 35c.@57c.; Combing Pulled, 50c.@57½c.; Fall California, 25c.@30c.; Spring California, 30c.@35c.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 29@$1 29¾; No. 2 Spring, $1 27, spot or May; $1 27¾@$1 28¼, June; No. 3 Spring, $1 20½@$1 21; Rejected, $1 11@$1 12. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅞c.@65¼c., spot or May; 66¼c., June; Rejected, 62½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 46⅜c.@46½c., spot; 46⅜c.@46⅝c., May; 48c.@48¼c., June; Rejected, 45½c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm at 91c.@91½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 56. Pork steady at $16 50@$16 55, spot; $16 50@$16 52½, May. Lard in fair demand and higher at $10 15, spot or May; $10 30@$10 32½, June. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, $5 62½@$5 90; Short Rib Middles, 8⅞c.@9⅛c., loose, spot. Whisky firm at 94c. Freights active; to Kingston 9½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower for Spring, at $1 26 for No. 2; Winter buyers and sellers apart; $1 37½ asked for No. 3 Red Winter; $1 35½ bid. Corn slow; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@70c. in elevators. Barley inactive; choice Minnesota and Wisconsin, $1 65@$1 67. Rye lower at 93c.@98c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork higher at $17. Dry-salted Meats—Buyers and sellers apart; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¾c., buyer May. Bacon firmer at 6⅞c.@7c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides, generally held higher. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$4 85; $5 10@$5 30 for Bacon; $5 30@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle in fair demand for better grades; Texans, $2 50@$4 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—5,642 bbls. Flour, 35,151 bushels Wheat, 52,352 bushels Corn, 32,852 bushels Oats. Exports—24,800 bushels Wheat, 19,600 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; sales Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 52; do. No. 2, $1 47; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn scarce and in good demand; sales of 2,800 bushels new at 83c.; 5,000 bushels to arrive on private terms. Oats quiet; sales of White Blown at 60c.; No. 2 Western held at 58c.; Toledo at 60c. Barley dull; sales of Canada, $1 70@$1 80; No. 3 Western, $1 50@$1 55. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Balance unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Dry-salted Meats—None in first hands; dealers selling at 7c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon scarce and firmer at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull at 12c.@13c. Lard active and higher at 10⅞c@11c. for Refined Tierce; 11¼c. for Keg. Sugar active and higher at 8c. for fair; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for choice. Molasses sold at 47c.@55c. for Centrifugal. Whisky dull and lower at 96c. for Louisiana; 99c. for Cincinnati. Coffee dull at 22c.@24c. for fair to prime; dealers' stock, 10,000 lbs. Corn-meal firmer at $4. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 112⅜. Exchange—New-York Sight par; Sterling, $5 49.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 2.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; prime White Canada held at $1 80; choice do. $1 85. Corn steady; sales of 8,200 bushels at 83c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson. Receipts—297,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 2.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower, at $1 64½ for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 59½ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 49 for Amber Michigan, cash and May; June, $1 52½; No. 2 Lake Shore Red, $1 47½. Corn a shade better, at 75c. for High Mixed, May; 72½c. June; 73c. July; Low Mixed, 73c.; White, 74c.; no grade, 72½c.; Damaged, 71c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights, to Buffalo, 3c.@3½c.; to Oswego, 6c.@6½c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Flour steady, in moderate demand, and unchanged. Wheat firm, except for Pennsylvania, which is dull at $1 78. Corn firmer; Southern White, 88c.; Southern Yellow, 84c.@85c.; Western Mixed, old, 86c.; new, 83½c. Oats dull; Southern, 60c.@66c.; Western, 59c.@63c. Rye dull at $1 03@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions unsettled, but quiet. Mess Pork, $17 25. Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 10½c.@10⅝c. Butter—Western firm and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 98c.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; under favorable Eastern advices the market ruled firm and active, with prices nearly unchanged; closed steady for the best grades; dull for inferior and common; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5 12½@$5 90; Extra Steers, $6@$6 25; one lot of extra prime sold at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active; extra grades 10c. higher; others unchanged; sales of Common to Fair at $5 35@$5 90. A large number of rough lots remained unsold in the pens at the close. Sheep—Receipts, 200; the market is firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 46@$1 47. Corn quiet at 65c.@68c. Oats quiet but firm at 50c.@57c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter dull and declining. Pork firm at $17. Lard strong at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Steam; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Kettle. Bulk-meats firm and in good demand at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot; 8⅞c. buyer May; Clear Sides, 9c. Bacon firm at 6⅞c.@7c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 35 for Red, $1 45 for Amber, $1 50 for White. Corn firm at 80c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye sold at $1 10. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $17. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Plain, 11½c.@12c. Lard sold at 10½c.@10¾c. for Tierce, 11c.@11½c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 33¼; No. 2, $1 29, spot; $1 29⅞, June. Oats firm; No. 2, 46c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64c. Rye quiet at 90c. for No. 1. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 60; No. 3 Spring, $1 35. Provisions firmer. Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Hams in pickle firm at 10½c.@11c. Lard—Advancing tendency; Kettle, 10½c.; Steam, 10c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—21,000 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Petroleum easier; Refined, 15½c.@15¾c., spot and May; Crude, 11½c.@11¾c. Flour active, but not quotably higher, and unchanged. Wheat active for choice; Red, $1 65@$1 70; Amber, $1 75@$1 80; White, $1 80@$1 90. Rye, $1. Corn—Yellow, 85c. Oats steady; White, 63c.@64c.; Mixed, 61c.@62c. Whisky, 99c.

DETROIT, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 68¾ for Extra; $1 62 for No. 1 White; $1 49½ for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 76c. Oats dull and declining at 54½c.@55c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36½c. Resin firm at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard, $2 85 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅝c.; Low Middling, 16⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 167 bales; gross, 288 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,923 bales; to France, 2,284 bales; coastwise, 1,289 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,150 bales; stock, 112,532 bales.

GALVESTON, May 2.—Cotton inactive; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 480 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,583 bales; to the Continent, 1,120 bales; to France, 2,525 bales; coastwise, 919 bales; stock, 37,464 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 414 bales; gross, 414 bales; exports coastwise, 96 bales; sales, 185 bales; stock, 32,657 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.@16⅝c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 402 bales; exports coastwise, 190 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 16,477 bales.

PERSONAL.

LETTER AWAITS ALFRED SHELDON, OF England, at No. 97 Cliff st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of the STUYVESANT BANK, bankrupt—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register.—To the creditors of said bankrupt and to all other persons interested: Notice is hereby given that under a certain order of Referee, made by said District Court in the above-entitled matter, and dated April 27, 1874, upon a petition of John H Platt, assignee, filed herein April 27, 1874, praying for such order of reference, to take proof upon a certain proposed compromise of certain claims of said assignee, and against the estate of said bankrupt, by which the said assignee would surrender to John S. Bliss three certain bonds of the Avenue C Railroad of $1,000 each, and a certain claim for a balance of account of $945, and would surrender a certain overdue promissory note for $2,000 made by Edward Gleason and indorsed by W. P. Birdsall and M. V. Birdsall, and would receive a certain check drawn by one H. M. Bliss and certified by the Stuyvesant Bank for $6,000, and would cancel and expunge a certain proof of debt filed against the estate of said Stuyvesant Bank, bankrupt, by one James Dixon, upon said certified check, a hearing will be had and proof taken before Mr. James F. Dwight, said Register in Bankruptcy, at his office at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and the said Register will thereupon give his opinion whether such compromise should be made.—Dated New-York City, May 2, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE IRON MOUNTAINS COMPANY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, a bankrupt.—No. 2,713.—In Bankruptcy.—Take notice, that a petition has been filed by the undersigned in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, praying for a sale by him as Assignee at public auction of all the estate, real and personal, of the above-named bankrupt, free, clear, and discharged of, and from all liens and incumbrances thereon, and that in accordance with an order to show cause made by said court upon the filing of said petition, returnable at the Judge's chambers of said court, in the City of Syracuse, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all creditors or claimants of said bankrupt, secured or otherwise, and all persons having or claiming to have liens or incumbrances upon, or interests in of against, any part or portion thereof, are hereby notified that they may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the order prayed for should not be granted, or why such further or other order or relief in the premises should not be made or entered.—Dated Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., May 1, 1874.
CLARK BUTTERFIELD, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Iron Mountains Company of Lake Champlain.
A. B. WALDO, Solicitor for Assignee, Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y.
my4-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Jacob Cohen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my4-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLEN, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of said bankrupts and to all other persons interested: Notice is hereby given that under a certain order of reference, dated the 27th day of February, 1874, and made by the said District Court in the above-entitled matter, upon a certain petition of John H. Platt, the assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, filed herein the 26th day of February, 1874, praying for leave to compromise a certain claim of said assignee against one H. C. Chase, upon a certain promissory note made by said Chase for $552 07, and accept the sum of one-half the face of said note in full payment thereof, a hearing will be had before the above-named Register, at his office, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of May, 1874, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and thereupon proof will be taken, and the said Register will give his opinion in the premises.—Dated New-York City, May 2, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 2d day of May, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my4-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. LAFORGE and BENJAMIN F. LAFORGE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give you notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1874, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before, Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section. Respectfully, EMMET ARTHUR, Assignee, No. 11, foot of Broome st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE LEXOW and THEODORE VOIGT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore Lexow and Theodore Voigt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1874.
my4-1aw3wM* CHAS. GOLDZIER, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHAS. H. BROCKSMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WOLF LESSER and EMIL LESSER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Wolf Lesser and Emil Lesser, of the town of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Saugerties, N. Y., the 2d day of April, A. D. 1874.
ap20-1aw3wM GASTON WILBUR, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Richard E. Hatch, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, filed on the 25th day of February, 1874, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—At New-Brunswick, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SMITH, of the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
K. T. B. SPADER, Assignee, New-Brunswick, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MAHLON S. FROST, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
Ap27-1aw3wM*. No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER, WINE, and milk cooler; best food and ice keeper in the world; excellent for French flats; send for book; refrigerators repaired. A. M. LESLEY, 224 West 23d st.

WANTED—AN ENCLOSED WASHSTAND OF ROSEwood, mahogany, or black walnut, new or second hand. Address BACHELOR, Box No. 129 Times Office.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

REMOVALS.

HEWITT & RYERSON,
Stock Brokers,
Have removed to No. 34 Wall st., Union Bank Building.

VICTOR BISHOP, IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS stones, coral jewelry, &c., has removed from No. 23 Maiden lane to No. 47 Nassau st., next to the *Evening Post* Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

SAVINGS BANK-BOOK LOST—NO. 2,410, Excelsior Savings Bank. Please return to bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CATHOLIC GENTLEWOMAN OF MATURE experience and culture would take charge of motherless children, wardrobes, servants, as housekeeper, or of a house while parties are abroad, or as matron for place of trust; safest references. Mrs. UNDERHILL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 309 4th av., near 23d st., a superior class of French German, Swiss, and other female and male servants. Mr. Dorville, late Superintendent of Employment Company, assists in the management of the business. All invited to call.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
MRS. LOWE.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES a position of proof-reader, or translating from the German or French. Address C. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is a willing, well-tempered girl, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; makes all kinds of children's clothing; can operate on the machine; is also an experienced chamber-maid; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a neat, respectable German girl; is a thorough chamber-maid and a good laundress; capable of doing all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is willing to do the laundry work of a large family; best City reference. Call at No. 624 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a competent waitress; would like a place in a private family; has first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for L. P.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do chamber-work, fine washing, and ironing; no objection to go a little way in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 433 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who is a quick, tidy chamber-maid and an excellent laundress; can furnish best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, BRIGHT, ACtive young French girl, as chamber-maid and laundress or nurse for growing children; kind and obliging; not afraid of work; best references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a place for a girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 78 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is also a good seamstress; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid; would assist with laundry-work; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR would do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do chamber-work or to mind children. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 Henry st., near Scammel st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 163 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant chamber-maid, with first-class references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—WITH good references; either in City or country. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., the French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' reference from last place. Apply at 304 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN as professed cook; understands soups, fish, game, meats, poultry, boning and larding; is an excellent pastry cook, makes all kinds of nice desserts, jellies, &c.; will go without a kitchen-maid if required; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO well-recommended girls, who desire situations in a medium-sized family, where they can do the work between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is very neat and tidy, and a good waitress. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COUPLE OF American Protestant young women; one as cook, and good washer, ironer, &c.; one as chamber-maid, waitress, or laundress, &c.; City or country; have satisfactory references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; willing and obliging; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young girl, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and American cooking, also pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a good family cook, and an excellent laundress; makes bread and biscuit, good soups, and excellent desserts; can furnish good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable young girls to do the work of a small private family; one as cook, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 563 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as professed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook and baker; can serve party dinners; best City reference.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands soups, game, and larding; also all kinds of desserts and jellies; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 239 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of good cooking; fully capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, SUPERIOR, AND VERY competent young English woman as cook in a private family; comes highly recommended from last place; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 309 4th av., near 23d st., Bookham's new office.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, TIDY, NEW-England girl, in a family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do the general work; has good references, and not afraid to take hold; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; well recommended, and understand their work thoroughly; are obliging and very neat; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, the other as laundress; prefer the country during Summer; both thoroughly efficient; excellent reference. Call at No. 270 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do chamber-work or light house-work in a small family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; VERY GOOD baker; understands butter-making; country up the North River preferred; good reference. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK. — BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; expert at creams, jellies, desserts, boning, larding, &c.; excellent City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; will assist with washing in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 307 7th av., third floor, between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; is careful and economical; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; best of City reference; wages not less than $25. Call or address No. 336 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washerwoman, ironer; eighteen months' recommendation; is willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer, together with her daughter of fifteen, as useful girl or waitress; best of City reference; willing to leave the City, not afraid of work, and wages less an object than a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent references. Seen at 68 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO is a good dress-maker; can cut and fit well and operate; would like to go to the country with a private family; watering place preferred. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., top floor.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situations may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET A situation for a married couple that have been in her family for seven years, to take care of a private house for the season. Call before 3 o'clock Monday and Tuesday, at No. 124 East 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN INTELLIGENT LADY as housekeeper, or to wait upon and be companion to an elderly lady or growing children. Call at No. 221 East 49th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WORKing housekeeper; City or country. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WORKing housekeeper; City or country. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady homes; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., near the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL with excellent reference, for general house-work; is a good plain cook and laundress; obliging with children, and willing to be taught the ways of a family; will endeavor to merit and retain a permanent home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended German girl to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged French lady as lady's maid or to take care of growing children; she is a very neat sewer; cuts and fits; has first-class references from the City and abroad. Apply or write to Mme. D. C., No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY GENTEEL GERMAN Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and a good sewer; excellent recommendations from her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH best of reference, to accompany a lady or children to Europe; accustomed to sea, and speaks English, German, and French; will arrange for first or latter part of Summer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOman, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making; best of City references. Apply at her late employer's, No. 326 5th av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families, wishes to take families' or single gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; good location; terms moderate; first-class reference. Apply at 456 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT laundress that understands all kinds of fine washing; can do up ladies' dresses and children's clothes perfectly; does fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best reference from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, with three years' City reference, in a private family; can do all kinds of ladies' fineries in best manner, and gentlemen's shirts, vests, &c., in superior style; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes in superior style; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and would assist with the chamber-work; undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit; would like to travel with a lady for the Summer months or take care of one child; will be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 623 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work if required; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as first-class laundress, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country if together; best City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; is fully competent; understands French fluting thoroughly; has best City reference; Apply at No. 319 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 107 West 49th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Call at No. 453 West 19th st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

MRS. CROSSEN, NO. 450 WEST 19TH ST., first-class washer and ironer; fluting and puffing neatly done at her own house.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good plain seamstress, and very fond of children; would also do chamber-work if required; no objection to wear cap and apron; can furnish the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Franco-Amercain, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. — BY A TRUSTworthy American person as nurse and seamstress; is experienced and reliable in the care of children and fond of them; can do nice family sewing; is willing to assist in any capacity she can make herself useful; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman; is a good family seamstress; can make all kinds of children's clothing, also ladies' under-clothing, and would take charge of grown children or wait on an invalid lady; can furnish good City references. Inquire for D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, highly respectable and recommended, as experienced nurse for infants; can bring them up on the bottle; or will take care of growing children; cut, fit, operate, dress-making; sober, honest, neat, kind, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress, English, and speaks French fluently; in a private family; has best of reference for both child's and invalid's nurse; can use a machine and sews neatly by hand; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, REspectable Protestant young woman, who is fond and careful of children; has also acted as lady's maid; is a nice hair-dresser and accustomed to traveling; can furnish best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; is a very superior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; would take care of grown children and sew; three and a half years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as child's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children and do light chamber-work; is a nice plain sewer; the best of references from her last employer. Call on Monday at No. 468 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up on the bottle; best of City references given; no objection to travel. Can be seen for four days at her present employer's, No. 35 East 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress; works on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 526 West 47th st., near 10th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant nurse, or would mind grown children; is a good plain seamstress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 222 East 34th st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse, or would care grown children; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, (German Protestant,) as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of grown children; is competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's Agency, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By a neat, competent Spanish girl; speaks English fluently; City or country; has good City reference. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., or address.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or sewing; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Gilford's grocery.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring it up on the bottle; City reference. Call on or address No. 636 3d av., second floor, near 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or wait on a lady and sew; City or country. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young girl; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 317 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S (PROTESTant) nurse, who will not object to assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 309 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and sew; will take moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 18 3d st., near 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—(FRENCH;) one willing to make herself useful, and who can come well recommended, may apply to-day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, No. 263 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A CHILD'S NURSE, BY A YOUNG woman; can take entire charge of a young child; good reference. Inquire for two days of Mrs. Armstrong, No. 342 East 13th st., or send address, and will call.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A French girl; speaks some English; is a first-class hair-dresser; can sew on the machine; would assist with growing children. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS—WHO GOES OUT BY THE DAY, wishes a few more customers; can cut and fit for children. Call at No. 443 6th av., jewelry store, near 27th st.

SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST.—Swedish, German, French servants only; a number on hand this day. MAURICE LINDGUIRE, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman; very respectable; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very best City testimonials; honest, sober, and obliging; City or country. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY WHOLESOME, TIDY, German girl with three years City reference as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; is clean and perfectly obliging; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid, or chamberwork and assist in washing; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO respectable girls—one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; would go separate. Apply at their present employer's, to whom they refer, No. 113 West 28th st. Can be seen for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, as first-class waitress; is thoroughly expert at her duties in every respect. Can be seen from 12 to 2 at her present employer's, No. 29 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; three years' City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; good City references. Call at No. 4 West 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, IN a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st. Call or address Butler.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant (married) man; understands the care and management of horses; is a stylish City driver; understands taking care of valuable carriages, harness, &c.; or would take a groom's place; the best of references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thorough horseman and reinsman; ten years driving in London; four years' best City reference; a man of good appearance and size; willing and obliging. Call or address J., at Brewster & Co.'s, corner 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a situation as coachman for a young colored man, who has very excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 47 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the morning, or 6 and 9 in the evening, during this week.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, training well to saddle and harness; a thorough groom; good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendation. Address L. D., No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN, &c.—TO THE COUNTRY, BY A middle-aged Protestant man; is a good driver; understands the care of horses; plain gardening; willing to make himself useful to his employer; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN IN a private family; a young man lately married; is competent in every way; wife as nurse or house-maid; both willing and obliging; best of references. Call or address S., No. 117 West 37th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Chamber-maid, &c.—By a man and wife; no children; man is well experienced as driver and groom; can also assist in garden, &c.; wife all kinds of up-stairs work, and is also a good cook. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, (a colored single man,) whom he can highly recommend; City or country; is an experienced, careful City driver. Apply at stable, No. 221 West 46th st, or at No. 247 Pearl st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man, who can take good care of cattle and horses, drive, milk, gardening, mow lawns, repairs walks, roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 52 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young married Englishman; every way capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment; can come highly recommended. Call or address Thomas, private stable, No. 150 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, aged 28 years, who can drive in City or country; is a good groom and can keep his carriages, harness, and stables in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN IN some private family; is a single man of middle age; good driver and groom; understands general work on a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address J. C. S., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references; can be cheerfully recommended from his former and late employers. Address Coachman, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address F. F., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LONDON coachman; thoroughly understands the management of horses; is an experienced driver; can furnish his own livery if required; best City reference. Apply to C. S. Wood, Gibson's harness store, Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND steady Protestant man; is a first-class groom, and accustomed to City driving; will come well recommended from his last employer. Call or address H. M. D., private stable, No. 146 East 36th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT married man; is a good groom and careful driver; best City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 49 West 37th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has the best reference from his last employers; City or country; is not afraid of work. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN. — BY A young man in City or country; thoroughly understands his business. Address T. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (Scotch;) has best of City reference from present employer. Call on or address Coachman, private stable, No. 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man of long experience and capability in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Address No. 340 4th av., corner 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF long experience; understands his various duties perfectly, and can bring excellent recommendations. Call or address J. E. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-six, (Scotch;) best City references. Call or address No. 103 East 41st st., near Park av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (PROTestant;) competent and careful, which references will certify. Call or address B. P., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman; has first-class City references. Call or address for two days, D. M., No. 6 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children; is sober, honest, and obliging; understands his business perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; highly recommended. Call on or address J. K., No. 46 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect; unmarried; well acquainted with the City; he is sober, industrious, and honest. Apply to or address on Monday Mr. M. WALL, No. 113 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, English, aged thirty; three and a half years' best City references. Call or address on Monday, Coachman, private stable, No. 152 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; the best of City references. Call or address to No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY; TWENTY years' references given. Address Patrick, care Dater & Timpson, No. 26 Broad st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—LAUNdress, Dairy, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; man can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening; milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife is a good laundress, &c.; nice butter-maker; can care poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT man, single; greenhouses, graperies, and vegetable garden; has been in some of the best places in the country, and can give best references. Address F. P., seedstore, No. 5 John st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; age thirty; to take full charge of a gentleman's place; will be found capable, temperate, honest and industrious; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Joseph K., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's store.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find his gardener a situation; one whom he can highly recommend. Apply to Nathan Day & Co., No. 16 Wall st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN five months in this country; has a perfect knowledge of horses and carriages; country preferred. Call or address No. 137 West 17th st., private stable.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, LATELY landed, aged twenty-eight years, no children, who can take care of horses, drive, feed and cure cattle, do gardening, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—FARM-WORK.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-six years; speaks good English; who can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TOgether; the man as first-class waiter; the wife as first-class cook; no incumbrances; City or country; will go separately if required; best City reference. Address for three days W. L., Box No. 42 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEdish Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; would like a place in a private family; superior City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for E.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call on William S., Corwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., Box No. 12 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-SIX years, who is thoroughly experienced in all branches, both in this country and Europe; will engage in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; good reference from his last employer. Address Wm. N., Box No. 83 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, JUST LANDED from Europe; no objection to go to the country; speaks English and Italian; good references. Address Sicca, No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD, STEADY habits, in a private family residing in the country; would go as waiter, or to take charge of a small flower and vegetable garden; can give reference. Address H. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands making bread and is willing to wash the house linen, to go to Springfield, Mass., for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 East 46th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock Monday. City reference required.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A LOW German Protestant cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with City reference, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN WRITER TO DIRECT wrappers in a newspaper office in this City; one having experience preferred. Address S. C., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT WOman as child's nurse; must have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 145 East 39th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 59 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY
expires this day by limitation.

Either partner will sign in liquidation, and all outstanding business will be adjusted at the office of M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., Union Building, No. 52 William st.

MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN CRERAR,
SAM'L A. STRANG,
CHARLES BARD,
E. K. GOODNOW.

UNION BUILDING,
No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
for the transaction of a general banking business.

MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN PATON,
(late Agent Bank of British North America,)
D. A. LINDLEY,
E. K. GOODNOW.

DISSOLUTION.

No. 15 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DUFF & TIENKEN expires this day by limitation.

WILLIAM H. DUFF,
JOHN H. TIENKEN.

No. 15 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by DUFF & TIENKEN.

WILLIAM H. DUFF.

Mr. J. H. TIENKEN will retain an office as above.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between THOMAS B. BROCKWAY and FRANK WRISLEY, under the firm name of BROCKWAY & WRISLEY, has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS B. BROCKWAY.

Mr. FRANK WRISLEY, who has assumed all the outstanding liabilities, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1874.

H. C. BROCKWAY,
Executor for T. B. Brockway.
FRANK WRISLEY.

The undersigned will continue the business of the hotel.
FRANK WRISLEY & CO.
NEW-YORK HOTEL, No. 721 Broadway, New-York.

THE FIRM OF HOLBERG & GILLILAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. HOLBERG,
H. E. GILLILAN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GILLILAN & CO., and will continue the brokerage business in gold and foreign exchange.

H. E. GILLILAN.
AD. AMEND.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

REMOVED TO NO. 19 NEW ST.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

Mr. FRED. DE COPPET, (formerly of the firm of M. P. SMITH & DE COPPET,) has this day become a member of our house.

We will continue the commission business in gold, government, railroad, and miscellaneous securities, under the firm name of JACQUELIN & DE COPPET BROTHERS.

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.

OFFICE OF SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOM NO. 34 DREXEL BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SMITHERS & DONALD, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, gold, Government securities, foreign exchange, &c.

C. H. SMITHERS,
W. M. DONALD.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL A. STRANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.

The business will hereafter be conducted at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. G. V. FOX is a partner in our firm from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. JAMES H. BEEKMAN RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the same firm name.

BEEKMAN BROS. & HOLLINS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. JAMES H. BEEKMAN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CORNELIUS DEVER withdraws from our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. PELLS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

for merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate for business; parties with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—International Publishing Co., Books and Engravings, No. 59 Maiden lane; Howard Sanger & Co., Fancy Goods, No. 105 Chambers st., &c.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED, OR FIFTEEN PER CENT will be given for $10,000. Special capital to be invested in a first-class business already established in this City. Address H. B. O., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST ROOFING.—WORK GUARANTEED; NEW roofs made entire or old roofs repaired; [illegible] lien on pay. Plastic Slate Roofing Company, No. [illegible] Liberty st., New-York.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at [illegible] Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and [illegible]

FOR SALE—WORK BENCHES FOR [illegible] makers, by MR. BORN, No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—OPERATIC SELECTIONS—Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Lucca, Mlle. Di Murska, Mlle. Torriani, Signor Capoul. Afternoon—READINGS from Shakespeare by Miss C. Cushman.

ALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

YCEUM THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Miss Coombs.

OOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

ARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

IFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

NION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

ROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

OOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OWERY THEATRE.—WILD CAT NED—GYMNASTICS—VARIETIES.

RYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

ARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

HE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

ATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Haslem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

If there is any good reason why the tax-payers of this City should pay $75,000 per annum to support the obscure and worthless sheet called the *Register*, Gov. DIX will be likely to ascertain what it is before he signs the bill which takes this amount out of the public Treasury for the benefit of private individuals. So far as we know, there has been no reason advanced for the scheme beyond the fact that the owners of this paper are sorely in need of money. The pretense is indeed made that there is to be a large amount saved to the public by the publication in this sheet of the law calendars, but everybody knows that these calendars are published every day in nearly all the daily papers without cost to anybody, and this excuse is therefore wholly unworthy of consideration. The bill is a shameless job, smuggled through the Legislature at the last moment by a hungry and unscrupulous lobby, and Gov. DIX can hardly be expected to approve a measure of this kind.

During the last session of the Legislature, no member established a better claim to public respect than Hon. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, of Saratoga. As Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, he was the leader of the majority on the floor of the House, and acquitted himself in that difficult position with conspicuous tact and ability. To his industry and integrity is also chiefly due the fact that so few jobs were got into the Appropriation and Supply bills. In previous sessions, Gen. BATCHELLER had proved himself to be a legislator of great value to the public service, but it was not until this year that he was placed in a position where he could show that he possesses, in the fullest degree, those qualities which are invaluable to the State in the Legislature. For the sake of the public interests, we hope he will consent to return to Albany, where it cannot be doubted higher rewards and greater honor await him.

We are likely from present indications to step from Winter into Summer, and it is time the authorities should be at work to put the City in condition to meet the dangers of hot weather. The Board of Health, we are sure, will do all that lies in its power, but it can do but little if it is not aided by the Police, and especially by the Street-cleaning Bureau. Inspector THORNE now has an opportunity to atone for many past delinquencies by putting the entire City into a thoroughly clean condition and keeping it so. It will not do to merely keep the leading thoroughfares, like Broadway and Fifth avenue, clean. All the streets should receive the same attention, and more especially those in the tenement quarters. In cold weather, filthy streets are annoying and repulsive, but in Summer they are also positively dangerous to the public health. We spend money enough to keep all our thoroughfares in a perfectly healthful condition, during the Summer at least, and the public will not accept any excuse for further neglect of duty in this matter.

The trouble among the weavers at Kensington, Philadelphia, is a sign of the times. The present stagnation in trade pinches those who work by the day or the piece more severely, in proportion to their means, than it does their employers; but, curiously enough, the men who are now striking in various trades, are those who are pinched the least. The strikes do not, therefore, indicate distress among the working men so much as a restless and arrogant disposition on the part of the trades-union leaders. Against this spirit the employers are not only justified but compelled to offer a resolute resistance, and this the Kensington employers are apparently quite ready to do.

We shall probably have a report to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means on the Sanborn contracts. We do not suppose many facts will be presented that are not already known to the public. But all the facts will be presented in a connected form, and a more complete if not a more just conception of the whole affair can be formed. The committee will recommend the repeal of the law and an abrogation of the contracts, though why this latter has not already taken place we cannot imagine, since it was explicitly placed within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to terminate the contracts at any moment. The debate on the committee's propositions will, probably, be a lively one, and Mr. BUTLER may be expected to make a savage struggle for his friend, (or client?) We shall not admit to ourselves the possibility that he will not add one more to the long series of failures which he has already made in his "leadership" of the House.

THE FEELING OF BUSINESS MEN.

It would be idle to deny that there is a decided feeling of uneasiness, and even of anxiety, among a considerable number of our business men. Money is not stringent; on the contrary it is abundant at the principal financial centres. Credit is not contracted; it is rather the reverse, and business paper, which in November submitted to a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent., is now readily disposed of at seven. There is a plenty of all kinds of goods in the market, but trade is dull; the ordinary Spring demand is among the things that are not; money, though easily obtained, cannot be invested to advantage when it is got, and the business affairs, the business men of the country, are, relatively, standing still.

Naturally, under these circumstances, the possibilities of financial legislation are beginning again to be discussed, and, until Congress adjourns, or until some measure is passed and signed, they will, in all probability, continue to be discussed. It is natural that the mind of the country should be turned toward Congress, because action from that quarter is an element in the problem, an uncertain element, and almost the only one to which all are ready to attach importance. The action of Congress may be, in the end, very important, and its omission to act may become a cause of depression and anxiety. But on the other hand there are some causes of the present condition of things which Congress cannot wholly remove, and which anything it can do would only affect indirectly. A very considerable part of the present dullness in business comes from the fact that, in a good many directions, business has been overdone. There has been a persistency in pushing production, manufactures, and sales, a freedom in allowing credit, and a careless manner of calculating assets and liabilities, which have gradually but surely brought about a certain degree of unsoundness in business affairs. It is difficult to define its amount, and it certainly is not confined to any one branch of trade or industry; but it exists, and the shock of the panic last Fall brought a great deal of it to light. A certain proportion of men in business have been counting large amounts, due to them on notes or book-account as so much wealth, and they have been spending their receipts and extending their debts on the one hand and their credits on the other, until, when they see the possibility of a general liquidation, they perceive that with them liquidation is impossible. They owe more than they can pay. A portion of this class first realized their plight last Autumn, when the panic set all creditors asking their debtors for a settlement, and when a check to the credit system, temporary but sharp, took place. At that time there was a great number of "renewals" effected. Creditors allowed their debtors to "go on and see how much they could realize," feeling that any other course would only render sure a disaster that might in this way be averted. The result is in part what was then hoped. Many debtors have been able to realize and to settle up. But some have been unable to do so; and a still greater number have been seriously crippled in undertaking to do so. This condition of things causes a good deal of the present uneasiness. There is a feeling that an undefined number of business men, an undefined proportion of business assets, are not to be relied on, and thus a general feeling of apprehension is brought about. It might be expected that this state of things would produce a contraction of credit and stringency in the money market. At an advanced stage of the trouble—if it should advance—this might be the case; but at present it only operates to check the use of currency, to cause it to flow back on the financial centres, and to make it plentiful there, while, in the outlying regions, from whence we hear the cry for "more money," it is scarce, because safe investments for it do not present themselves.

For the difficulties which we have described, Congress can only provide indirect remedies, though these can be made very effective. One remedy is to strengthen the credit of the country by providing for the gradual payment of the Government notes. This would lead to the reintroduction of specie as currency, and would immensely stimulate the careful investment of capital from Europe. It would also withdraw from business the probability of serious interference with the currency on the part of the Government, always an element of uncertainty and often of great danger. Then Congress could release banking from its present arbitrary restrictions, requiring only some secure method of redemption. This would enable the currency of the country to conform to the needs of the country, and would prevent unnecessary stringency. Both of these measures would be valuable as safeguards against known perils and as provisions for relief.

But the action of both would, as we have said, be indirect. For the final adjustment of our present trouble there is but one adequate method, and that is the method of economy in expenditure and prudence in the transaction of business. It is possible that, before reaching an adjustment by this method, there may gradually occur a good many downright failures, a good many cases where men must give up all they have to their creditors and commence anew. We are encouraged to hope that prudent legislation by Congress, an effort to return to a sound currency, and the mutual forbearance and common fortitude of our merchants, may make these cases relatively few. But we are bound to say that at present the situation seems to us to demand, more than anything else, a considerable amount of patience, the utmost energy and self-sacrifice on the part of those in debt to work out of it, and general determination to keep expenditures within *actual* income. This view of the case does not promise immediate relief, but it contemplates the only relief which, when it comes, will "come to stay."

REVISION OF STATE TAXATION.

Another attempt is to be made to revise the taxation system of the State, and place it upon a basis just and efficient. There is no doubt of the need of this reform, and we hope that the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, which was charged with this duty by the last Legislature, will thoroughly perform the task which it has undertaken. It is not enough that the laws shall be so amended as to secure greater efficiency upon the part of the Assessors. There is reason to believe that more than one-third of the taxable property of the State wholly escapes taxation, and that a large proportion of that which does get upon the lists is ridiculously underestimated, thus placing the public burdens upon the few, and allowing the many to escape. While it may be true that the present laws allow too great a latitude to the Assessors, it is evident that any revision in that regard only will not remove the evil which is sought to be reached. The laws may require the tax-payers to furnish sworn schedules of their property, and compel the Assessors to verify them in all possible cases, without any benefit whatever resulting to the citizen or the State. There is a large amount of taxable property which, it must be assumed, cannot, under the existing systems, ever be reached. What is needed, then, is an entire change in our methods of taxation, in order that the burdens of government may be distributed as evenly as possible upon property without subjecting the citizen to unnecessary or unreasonable inquisition.

The Committee on Ways and Means cannot begin its labors in this matter better than by a careful study of the able and exhaustive reports on local taxation made to the Legislature by DAVID A. WELLS, EDWIN DODGE, and GEORGE W. CUYLER, as Commissioners to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of local taxes. These reports were the result of long and careful examination of all the questions involved in the subject, and the facts and philosophy of taxation have not been so fully presented in any other documents. By a careful study of these reports, and the adoption of the views which they present, the committee can do the public a great service. There is not in this State any too much general knowledge of a matter which so nearly concerns every citizen, and we, therefore, recommend the committee, as its first duty, to acquire all possible information concerning the subject. If we are to have any revision of our present crude laws, let us have one which will be a reform in fact no less than in name.

Having acquired a fair knowledge of the subject, the committee will know that any rational system of taxation must be based upon real estate, corporate capital, and rents. Concerning the first point, we presume there is no occasion for argument. Real estate is a tangible interest. It cannot be concealed, nor can its value be to any great extent misstated. The owner is presumably able to pay taxes; and whether he is or not, he must submit to the obligations to the State which the ownership of landed property involves. There can be no division of opinion concerning real estate. All nations have taxed it, and all owners in all countries have expected it to be taxed. But there is a vast amount of property besides real estate which should be made to bear its portion of the public burdens, and a large portion of it can be reached by an equitable taxation of corporate capital. Whoever is living upon his means is very likely to have them invested in stocks of some kind, if they are not in real estate. If he has nothing but United States bonds, or his capital is invested without the State, of course no method of taxation will reach him, and there is an end of the matter. The State can only tax that which is within its borders and not exempted by the laws of the United States. But the great bulk of taxable personal property will be reached by the taxation of corporate capital, and this consequently is the second point which should be considered. There is, however, in addition to this invested capital, a considerable amount of personal property which should not escape, and the problem of getting at it has long been a most vexatious one. The simplest solution is to base this taxation upon rents. Income and personal property almost invariably bear a substantially uniform proportion to the rent a man pays. In most States a fair ratio would be three to one, but in New-York it may be more just to put the personal property at twice the rent, and base taxation upon that. In doing this it would, of course, be necessary to take the actual, not the nominal, rent, which is to be ascertained by deducting all that is received from subletting.

The advantages of the plan we have suggested are obvious. Concerning the two first there will be little difference of opinion, but in regard to the latter strenuous objection will be made. It seems at a first glance to bear hardly upon the poor and to favor the rich; but after a little examination it will be found that this is not the case. If a rich man pays a small rent it may be taken for granted that he is taxed his fair proportion in the levies on real estate or corporate capital. The poor man who has no investments of any kind, and yet has a fair income, can in no way be taxed more equitably than upon a sum properly proportioned to the rent he pays. All classes equally enjoy the benefits of government, and all should bear its burdens in accordance with their means. If this can be secured, the portion of each will be relatively diminished by the decrease in the rate, which can be gained by the increase in the amount of property upon which it is based. If four-fifths of the property in the State of New-York can be got upon the tax lists at its actual value, it is quite true that many would pay taxes who have hitherto paid none, but those who have always paid would find their bills somewhat reduced. Justice to all citizens requires that a reform of this kind shall be secured without further delay. The subject has engaged the attention of several Legislatures, without anything having been accomplished, but we hope the present effort will be attended with a different result. The Assembly committee is mainly composed of able, practical men, thoroughly familiar with the defects of the existing system, and they should have little difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion as to the remedy which is required.

A LESSON FOR LADIES.

The story goes that lately at one of those elegant country seats that adorn the banks of the Hudson above Newburg, there was an exodus of the entire body of women servants, or, as it might be "more soothin' to the feelin's" to describe them, female employes. Whether the coachman was unpropitious, the footman false, the mistress—we beg pardon, the lady—exacting, or there had been a visitation of some other of those woes that so often harrow up the souls of our household help, even rumor does not relate. But whether they went away or were sent away, they departed in a body, and left the house without a female servant to make a bed or to cook a dinner. But the lady, although left without help, proved not to be helpless, and showed that she was mistress not only of the house, but of the situation. She had three daughters, one of whom was married and gone; but the other two, fine, well-grown young women, were still at home. With these she immediately held counsel—such counsel as Jove was wont to hold with the inferior gods—listening benignly, but deciding finally, the consequence of which was that, considering the sore trials to which they had all been subject for years from the late departed damsels and from "the likes of them," the three ladies undertook to do the whole work of the house—not a small one. The result astonished them all. The daughters worked, of course, under the instruction and constant supervision of their mother; there were men animals within call to act as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and life at once became unspeakably lovely. That may, perhaps, put the change rather strongly. But, for confusion, there was order; for waste, economy; for slighted work, thoroughness; beds and bed chambers became more attractive to the eye and satisfactory to the body; the meat was not overroasted, and all that came from butcher and grocer was consumed in one household, and not in three or four. Moreover, the ladies were surprised at the shortness of the time in which they could get through their work, and at the satisfaction they found in its cheerful performance.

To them, thus engaged, the married daughter makes a visit; and she, ready at first to compassionate their helpless condition, soon finds reason to change her tone. After the observation of a day or two, she breaks out in a strain of mingled admiration and reproach, complaining to her mother that "*she* had never had any such advantages as these, and that, if she had, she would have been able to manage her household very much better." She did not deem herself fortunate in escaping from home before she had been called upon to sweep a room or make a pudding; she saw, she felt, that she had been wronged by being deprived of the instruction and the experience which had accidentally fallen to the lot of her younger sisters. We are telling of an incident that really occurred, and, we are sure, with substantial adherence to the facts of the case. We could point out the house in which all this happened; but setting aside all question of the violation of privacy, we mercifully refrain from causing two estimable and innocent young ladies to be besieged by an army of marrying men. It would tax the carrying capacity of all the railway and steam-boat lines between New-York and Albany to transport the masculine mob that would throng the avenues to their doors.

These ladies, and particularly she who saw and mourned the deprivation of her natural rights, had, perhaps, an uncommon gift of womanly instinct and simple common sense. But we should be sorry to believe that the capacity of what the Germans might call for-home-fitness had been eliminated from our women's very natures in the course of a generation. However this may be, there is no room for doubt that the experience of this family touches the spring of the greater part of those troubles of housekeeping which are an ever-beginning, never-ending source of annoyance to women, and of discomfort and increased expense to men at the present day. This mother knew how to keep her house, for she had learnt it by experience under her own mother's eye. Thirty or forty years ago the matrons of our country, young as well as old, gave their minds to their housekeeping. They took a pride in it; they felt a personal responsibility for it. If any one in their house, not only the stranger within their gates, but those less interesting, if not less important, personages known as husbands and brothers were badly lodged, or badly fed, or left shivering with cold, or half-stifled with gas, or afflicted with dingy, buttonless shirts and undergarments, the mistress of the house felt that, whoever among her subordinates, cook, house-maid, or even daughter, had been incompetent or neglectful, it was she, the housekeeper, that was responsible, and she took it to heart accordingly. A comfortless, wastefully-cooked dinner, an untidy parlor, a basket of "mussy" clothes from the washing, was not set aside with a mere expression of fault-finding in regard to the cook, the house-maid, or the laundress; the housekeeper felt that she must have been in fault, or that at least the censure would and should first fall upon her own head, she being responsible for the doings of her subordinates. She felt that her husband had a right to look to her for the comfort and the economical management of his household; and if she were at all a conscientious and an intelligent person, she felt that if things went habitually wrong he would have the right to infer incompetence on her part as manager or neglect as overseer. Consequently, she gave her mind to managing and her time to overseeing her affairs, as he gave his mind and time to his. She was thus a practical housekeeper; that is, she really did keep house. Whatever a lady's station in life, or whatever the means at her command, the exceptions to this rule were rare, and in any case they were not regarded as creditable. Consequently, girls grew up trained housekeepers. But now we have changed all that. We must be elegant or die; and to keep house in any other way than by giving orders is inelegant, and quite unworthy of a woman who has no fortune of her own and whose husband's yearly income is a few thousand paper dollars. She expects to keep house with as little personal interference in the details of the work as if she had a corps of trained European servants *and* a housekeeper. For somebody must keep the house, or the house will go the way of all houses that are left to keep themselves, as thousands of houses do go yearly. Out of this trouble the dull, unreasoning, masculine mind can see but one way—a return, more or less complete, to the practice and the discipline of which the lady in our story complained that she had been deprived.

MRS. CLEM.

Indiana has for many years enjoyed the doubtful distinction of being the "champion" divorce State of the Union. It has now earned the right to be called the murderers' paradise. In spite of a free discussion of the subject in the newspapers, and the public indignation said to have been aroused at the mere mention of such a possibility, the four-times-tried and thrice-convicted murderess, NANCY E. CLEM, has triumphed over the law and the courts, and now walks abroad a free woman.

On the 12th of September, 1868, JACOB and NANCY YOUNG, residents of the neighborhood of Indianapolis, were brutally murdered while out carriage-riding. A large sum of money in $1,000 greenbacks, of which JACOB was known to have been possessed, was stolen. Two men, one the brother of Mrs. CLEM, and Mrs. CLEM herself, were seen in the vicinity of the spot in the woods where the murder was perpetrated. Mrs. CLEM, partly disguised, climbed over the fence at the back of her house to join the YOUNGS. She spent a portion of the same evening in company with her brother's companion, one ABRAMS, and when the latter was arrested on suspicion, she sent money to him. As soon as she had heard of his arrest, she carried a newspaper parcel to her brother's wife, and begged her for God's sake to hide it. This parcel contained several $1,000 greenbacks, and, in appearance, corresponded exactly with one that had been seen with YOUNG after he had drawn a large amount of money from a bank on the day of the murder. Furthermore, Mrs. CLEM'S shoes fitted exactly the tracks in the soft turf where the bodies of the murdered pair lay.

The evidence was so strong against the woman that when she was first brought to trial her conviction was expected to follow as a matter of course. However, much to the public surprise, the jury failed to agree. The second trial resulted in her conviction of murder in the second degree. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, the verdict set aside, and a new trial ordered. The two trials had taken place in the Marion County Court. A change of venue was granted, and the case sent to Boone County. The first and second trials were held on an indictment for the murder of NANCY YOUNG. The third trial was on the indictment for the murder of JACOB YOUNG. The jury failed to agree. The fourth trial resulted as the second had done, in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Then there was another appeal on a technical error to the Supreme Court, and the upshot was the issue of an order for a fifth trial. Up to this time the Commissioners of Marion County had borne the expense of the prosecution in each case; but believing that there was a limit to such a tax, and that the limit had been reached, they flatly declined to spend another cent. In this unlooked-for emergency, the Governor was appealed to. He, it seems, had only a few hundred dollars of a contingent fund, and could not see any way by which the honor of the State might be preserved and the cause of justice vindicated. The prosecuting counsel, failing to procure retainers, so to speak, washed their hands of the business and retired. The county prosecutor, not being able to see his way out of the difficulty any clearer than Gov. HENDRICKS, finally asked leave to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and Judge PALMER, before whom the fifth trial was to have taken place, complied. The Judge, in giving his reasons for granting the county prosecutor's request, took occasion to state that as the witnesses were scattered over California, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, and New-York, and as there was no money to pay their expenses, it would be worse than folly to allow the trial to go on.

Mrs. CLEM was then released, and, accompanied by her husband, returned to her home in a private carriage. She did not go, however, without first clasping her senior counsel by the hand, saying to him, "I want you to live long, Mayor, I want all my counsel to live long." The Mayor, according to the Indianapolis *Journal*, was so elated with his success that he immediately telegraphed to a friend thus: "Mrs. CLEM is discharged, free as the air. God bless you." Was there ever such a farce enacted in a civilized country?—a woman about whose guilt there was scarcely a second opinion, allowed to walk out of jail for the lack of means to continue her prosecution? It seems almost incredible. And now, as if to make this farce yet more complete, we are told that Mrs. CLEM is seriously considering the propriety of suing the Commissioners of Marion County for $100,000 damages for "maliciously and illegally" furnishing funds to prosecute her. The people of Indiana, it is said, are greatly "excited" and "deeply indignant" at this most disgraceful failure of justice, and well they may be, for although they have had more than six weeks' notice of the intention of the Marion Commissioners, no movement was made to avert the reproach by public subscription.

LIBERAL CATHOLICS.

Our latest mails from Vienna record two more successes of the Liberal Party in its earnest struggle with the Pope and the Jesuits. The first is the passage by the Lower House, on April 14, of one of the four "Confessional laws," designed to break the concordat, and to bring the Roman Catholic clergy under the control of the civil law. This measure had already passed the Upper House, and will now only need the sanction of the Emperor to become law. The majority was large, and the result was received with great applause in the Chamber, and with warm approbation by the Liberal press. This particular measure, we believe, does not touch civil marriage or other features of the reforms proposed by the Liberals. But it is considered as the entering wedge which shall separate the Empire from the control of the Pope. Ultimately it will bring ecclesiastical property under taxation, education under the control of the laity, and secularize all public institutions which belong to the State. The power of the priest and the Pope will be broken by these "Confessional laws." They separate Austria from the Middle Ages; and by a singular historical retribution, a Hapsburger is found to sign the act degrading the Church, which has always succeeded in holding in chains of superstition and ignorance both the Hapsburg line and the people it governed.

The other success is the passage by the Lower House on April 15 of the act expelling the Jesuits from Austria by a vote of 148 to 21. The vote was preceded by a speech from a Catholic member, Herr FUX, which we should be glad to have perused here by those ardent Catholic editors who defend so warmly the character of the famous order. This gentleman did not mince matters; he pronounced, amid enthusiastic cheers, the Black Fathers a body "dangerous to liberty and social order; the "originators of the syllabus," which was aimed at all modern progress in thought; the "especial friends of the Pope;" the supporters of the false thesis that "the end justifies the means;" the encouragers of duplicity and cunning, the promoters of popular ignorance, and the teachers who had "perverted morals to casuistry." He stigmatized the Jesuits as the "greatest enemies of Christianity," and as equal "foes of liberty." Their popular soubriquet was well-deserved, "Jesu-wider"—the Order of Anti-Jesus. The Empire could never be at rest till these conspirators were driven from its shelter, and every one who favored progress and freedom and the enlightenment of the human mind should support the measures for their banishment. The speech was received with incessant *bravos*, and the majority was very large for the motion.

It is to be looked upon, however, only as a demonstration of the Liberal Party, as it appears that the opposition have learned certain well-known parliamentary tactics, and this measure was buried in committee until this late period of the session, when it cannot be got through the other House. Still it shows what the Liberals of Austria will do in a future session, when they have the opportunity.

We commend this position of the free-minded Catholics of Austria to those American Roman Catholics who would carry us back to the Middle-Age condition, from which the Empire is seeking to escape. We hear from Romanist journals in America of the godlessness of education which is not controlled by the priests; of the duty of the Catholics to seek to break up the public schools; of the devoted spirit and pure religion of the Order of the Jesuits; and of the desirability that the Pope should exercise greater influence in this Republic and its future development. If we are not mistaken, the American Roman Catholic organs defended the syllabus, the proclamation of infallibility, and the encyclical of March 7 to the Bishops of Austria. The Pope has warmer admirers here than he has in Italy or Austria. The Order of the Jesuits has gained a new foothold on this continent, and, by the aid of political combinations, has acquired possession of considerable property. There are even political journals in this City which are its mouthpieces.

Now we in America want no such Middle-Age persecution of Jesuits as the ardent liberal Catholics of Austria or the free-thinking Protestants of Prussia demand. We know that the best corrective of priestcraft and superstition is education. So long as we can keep the free schools pure and secular, we fear neither priest, Jesuit, nor Pope. We know that persecution only increases errors and heresies. We trust in a free press, free schools, and a free church. But our more intelligent and liberal Catholics ought ever to remember that, like their brethren in Austria, they have an equal interest with ourselves in the secular character of the schools, in the separation of Church and State, and in the discouragement of such associations as the "Order of the Jesuits."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The brief telegrams that have reached this country concerning the recent troubles of M. DE LESSEPS in his management of the Suez Canal hardly do justice to the complications that have lately been in process of settlement. The history of that undertaking is not only remarkable in itself, but it is also useful in view of the construction, sooner or later, of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on this continent. In many respects it will serve as a useful precedent, and every step in both its management and progress will be of some practical value. When the project of constructing the Suez Canal was first made, the idea set forth by M. DE LESSEPS, and readily seized upon by his countrymen, was that it would divert much of the East Indian trade from England to France, and that Marseilles would speedily become the chief *entrepôt* for all Eastern commerce. It was the value of the prize thus represented that excited the enthusiasm and brought out the money of the French people. The whole cost of the undertaking amounted to something like $68,870,000, of which not less than fifty millions were subscribed by the French, the Khedivé of Egypt finding by far the larger portion of the remainder; and as the French are not, as a nation, habitually prone to invest large amounts of capital in foreign undertakings, this shows, [illegible] it otherwise would do the particular interest which they took in the work.

But all their anticipations have met with disappointment. The French commercial marine has profited little, if at all, by the canal; Marseilles has not become the *entrepôt* for Indian trade; and, what is worse still, for the subscribers at least, the canal itself has not paid. At the same time, the usefulness of the work has largely increased. We find that the number of ships which passed through it in 1870 was 486, with a capacity of 435,000 tons. In 1873 the number grew to 1,173, and the tonnage to 1,160,000; while the traffic this year shows a still more rapid rate of increase. But this is in no measure due to French shipping. Returns published in England show that in 1870 the French flag covered twenty per cent. of the traffic; but in 1871 it covered only twelve per cent., and this year the proportion has fallen to nine per cent. And even this does not fairly represent the decline that has taken place, for a large proportion of the French ships are Government vessels, bound for the Indian, Chinese, or Japanese Seas, and the remainder consists largely of subsidized vessels, so that the free mercantile marine of France uses the canal very little. England, on the other hand, monopolizes two-thirds of the traffic, and promises this year to take more.

Under these circumstances it was not unnatural that M. DE LESSEPS, finding his hopes of benefiting France swept away, and that all his labors had resulted in really serving the nation of whose commerce he had expected to win a share, should make an effort to, at any rate, make the canal pay a dividend to the shareholders. To accomplish this there were two means at his disposal, and he tried both. The first was to increase the dues, and the second to increase the tonnage by altering the rules by which the capacity of vessels should be calculated. The change in this latter particular was made in 1872, and in such a way that the estimated tonnage was increased about thirty-five per cent. But merchants objected and appealed to the French courts. There, as might be expected, they met with no redress, and M. DE LESSEPS was upheld, only, however, to be met by a new difficulty. For he now learned that his canal was not a private undertaking, but one in which the world is interested. The maritime powers combined in an appeal to the Government at Constantinople, and the Sultan speedily called into existence an international commission to settle the whole difficulty. This commission recently gave in their decision, by which the original rate of ten francs per ton is maintained, and a further tax of four francs per ton is authorized until the traffic of the canal reaches 2,600,000 tons a year, when it is to cease forever. But they also determined that the tonnage should be estimated according to the rules established by the British Merchant Shipping act of 1854, and which has since been adopted by the principal maritime nations. By these rules the gross capacity is first to be taken, then deductions are to be made for the accommodations for officers, crews, engines, coals, &c., and the net tonnage thereby ascertained—upon which only the tax is to be charged.

The company objected to this decision, and affirm that their receipts must fall off at the least fifteen per cent. M. DE LESSEPS went further, and refused to be governed by it; whereupon, as our latest advices inform us, the Khedivé of Egypt sent up a military force and compelled him to assent, thus ending a not unimportant episode in the history of the great work, for its character as a private undertaking is gone. The nations have exercised successfully their right to control its usefulness, and the interests of commerce are vindicated. Whether, under its present management, the shareholders can ever look forward to receiving a sufficient return for their outlay, is very questionable.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Capoul's benefit performance takes place to-day, the representation commencing at 1:30 o'clock. It will not be forgotten that Mmes. Di Murska, Nilsson, Lucca, and Torriani take part in the entertainment, which is to consist of acts from "Fra Diavolo," "Gli Ugonotti," "Aida," and "Lucia." To-morrow evening, the benefit performance tendered to Mr. Max Strakosch occurs, and with it the season at the Academy ends.

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

Last evening's concert, given for the benefit of Mr. J. C. Fryer, was attended by an audience which, to the eye, exceeded in numbers any yet gathered this year. All Mr. Strakosch's artists appeared during the entertainment, the first part of which consisted of a miscellaneous programme, while the second was Rossini's "Stabat Mater." M. Capoul's "Cujus Animam," in the latter work, and Signor Nannetti's "Pro Peccatis" were both highly creditable performances, but particular pleasure seemed to be derived from the recital of the duet "Quis est Homo" by Mme. Nilsson and Mme. Lucca, who had to repeat the number. The most artistic and effective effort of the concert was, however, Mme. Nilsson's delivery of the "Inflammatus;" it was a marvelous display of vocal power and skill as a songstress, and, of course, had to be given twice amid tumultuous applause.

ORPHEON SPRINGTIDE FESTIVAL.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins' ninth Springtide Festival in aid of his Orpheon Fund was held at the Academy of Music Saturday evening. Some creditable amateur solos, a great deal of capital choral work—the praise for which is directly due to Mr. Hopkins—and some instrumental music, mainly from Mr. Hopkins' pen, and executed by an orchestra under the baton of the composer, were the features of the affair.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

Mr. McCullough enters, this evening, upon his engagement at Booth's; "The Gladiator" will be the play. At the Lyceum, Miss Jane Coombs is to perform in "The School for Scandal." The company includes, with Miss Coombs, Messrs. Griffiths, Fred. Robinson, J. J. Prior, Theo. Hamilton, Sol. Smith, Owen Marlowe, and Charles Leclercq, and Mrs. Sol Smith. At Wood's Museum, Miss Marietta Ravel is to act in "Jartine." The bills everywhere else are unchanged.

THIS WEEK'S READINGS.

The sale of seats for the two readings of Miss Adelaide Neilson—her first in this country—will commence at Steinway Hall, and at the usual ticket offices, this morning. Miss Neilson's readings include one evening entertainment, and one matinée, to occur respectively on Thursday and Saturday.... Miss Cushman reads at the Academy of Music this evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVOCATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—Archbishops McCloskey, of New-York; Bailey, of Baltimore, and Wood, of Philadelphia; Bishops McCloskey, of Louisville; O'Connor, of Philadelphia; and Revs. James O'Rielly and A. J. McDonough, of Philadelphia, have arrived here to attend the [illegible]

SARATOGA OUT OF SEASON.

EVIDENCES OF PERMANENT PROSPERITY IN THE PLACE.

WORKMEN'S COTTAGES—THE RISE IN REAL ESTATE—NEW BUILDINGS—THE COMING REGATTA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, April 30, 1874.

During the last four years the corporation of Saratoga village have spent between six and seven hundred thousand dollars on roads, water works, and other improvements. This proves very conclusively two things—that there are solid men here, and that they have abundant faith in the future of Saratoga. The corresponding fact, that from last October up to the present date no less than 264 cottages have been erected, or are in process of erection, goes to prove, also, that such faith has not been without its reward. Let no one imagine that these cottages are like the cottages at Long Branch. Those are only cottages technically, being in reality very fine mansions. These, on the contrary, with few exceptions, are the homes of mechanics, erected by themselves on lots which they have purchased out of their savings. These men have migrated to Saratoga because work was plentiful all the year round. The panic and the dull Winter did not change this. I have been assured by many that less money was required last Winter for the indigent than for many preceding years. One thing, perhaps, has conduced to this. There have been no strikes in Saratoga, because there have been no trades-unions. The men in every branch of the building trade work contentedly their ten hours, and will throw in an odd quarter if the job be a ticklish one. And as prices are not high, and employment is lasting, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the workmen here should invest their savings in homes of their own. They have the satisfaction—a very great one—of being their own landlords, and besides this, they know that as the place increases, so grows also the value of their homes.

The rise of real estate here is remarkable. It has not been arrested by our pecuniary troubles, and there is even more activity than this time twelve months ago. There are several localities here where two hundred dollars per foot is asked and readily obtained. Saratoga, it will be remembered, has its Broadway, which is divided into Broadway proper, from the railway crossing to Congress Spring; South Broadway, from Congress Spring to Woodlea, and North Broadway, from Glen Mitchell to the railway crossing. At Glen Mitchell is the Driving Park—a half-mile track—also the buildings of the Agricultural Fair Association. Now, along North Broadway a number of superior cottages are yearly being put up—cottages many of which are mansions. The truth is that a majority of these are rented during the season by the proprietors, who dwell in them for the rest of the year. Mr. Conkling, the real estate agent, who has the monopoly of this business, told me that for some of these $3,000 was paid for the season of three months. Others bring $2,500, others $2,000, and so on down to $500, which is about the smallest sum for which one can hire a cottage here. But there are exceptions. There are wealthy people who have erected very fine mansions along this road who live during the season only in Saratoga, and who afterward close up their houses and never think of letting them. Still the number of such is extremely limited, and, as a general fact, it may be stated that all the cottages in Saratoga along this most popular thoroughfare are built by people who have an eye to the letting of them during the season. One of the reasons, doubtless, why property has become so valuable here has been the great improvements wrought out by the corporation, who have carried South Broadway to Glen Mitchell under great difficulties and much outlay. For the road, about where it is crossed by Third street, has been carried up the slope of a high hill, from which a most noble view can be obtained of the Green Mountains and all the splendid country that lies between. From this point the roadway has been taken down the hill through considerable obstacles. Great rocks have been blasted in some parts, and there has been great filling in elsewhere; but the bed is excellent and the traveling very smooth. On each side the corporation has planted two rows of trees, so that the future visitors may walk if they please under the shadow of maples and sycamores. If they prefer the forest shade, it is there for them, for there is a road parallel to South Broadway, which is called Matilda avenue, but which degenerates into a narrow track about Third street, and climbs to the very brow of the hill above. There is just space enough here to drive a buggy, and that is all. But though this pathway is by no means so commodious as South Broadway, it has been noticed that young people generally prefer it. Pedestrians always do.

On South Broadway, after one passes the Clarendon, there appears to be nothing but a succession of small hotels and fashionable boarding-houses. Opposite, however, to the Clarendon are some vacant lots belonging to Mr. Morrissey, which he has been leveling. A great slice of this land has been sold to Mr. A. T. Stewart for a still higher price than has been given for lots on North Broadway. It is believed that Mr. Stewart intends to build for himself a private residence on this spot, although he has a superb suite of rooms in the Grand Union. This is really the most aristocratic part of the town, the vicinity to the Springs making it the choicest locality. Running at right angles to South Broadway is Union avenue, which starts from Congress Spring, as one may say, and runs to the race-course, and afterward to the lake. Cottages are being erected here of a style superior to workmen's, but no more. But the avenue is so new that it is impossible to say what building honors may not be in store for it. The corporation have made it a double avenue, with the understanding that carriages in going will take the right hand, and in returning will take the left. The dividing line is a fine belt of trees. But the place where the really swell building is being done is in Circular street, which may be said to run parallel with Broadway, only that it runs in a semi-circle, beginning close to the railway crossing and ending in South Broadway, opposite Ballston avenue. A considerable number of fine residences has been erected here within the past few years, but the cottage which Gen. Batcheller is putting up is the crowning glory of the place. It is in wood, but it resembles the little chatelet of Paris more than anything else. Its roofs are abnormally grand, and present such a number of gables and conical erections that the eyes never see the building itself. It will be completed for the season, and probably there will be a great house-warming. Circular street is pretty well built upon at its southern curve, and therefore if any one wants to erect a cottage in the vicinity he must go on to Ballston avenue, which is a succursal of the former. Here there is at present only one house, a fine square mansion belonging to Dr. Babcock, a resident physician of Saratoga, and very popular. He is the brother of Gen. Babcock, of Washington. Just about here Saratoga may be said to wind up, for here come in the Woodlea lots, many of which have been sold, but so far very few have been built upon. In the centre of the Woodlea lands is the grove surrounding the old Findlay manor-house. This is a great place for picnics, though the Solons of the real estate business speak of it as an advantageous hotel site, and prophesy that soon there will be a rival to the Clarendon in this aristocratic quarter. As to this I am not sufficiently informed to give an opinion, though it will be a blessing to the visitors at Saratoga when the grim old gray stone Findlay mansion is pulled down. It has an air of being haunted, which is not impossible, as it boasts of considerable antiquity. It belonged to the Beekman family, a Miss Beekman having made Mr. Findlay happy with her hand and estate.

The College Regatta Committee have just arrived as I write, and arrangements of the most satisfactory character are promised, and I have no doubt will be thoroughly carried out. The objection to our young collegians betting and being betted on is, I think, well taken, but there need be no fears of anything of the kind. I have seen one of the gentlemen who is connected with the Saratoga Rowing Association, and he says that there can be no difficulty as to public pool-selling. That can easily be prevented. Nor will there be anything to dread from Mr. Morrissey's club-house, where young men with very little money can hardly be very welcome. Mr. Morrissey has been very untruthfully and unjustly held before the public as king and lord of Saratoga. He is nothing of the kind. There are many men here with all his money, and ten times his influence, who could shut up his club-house instantly if they were so disposed. But they believe that it is an attraction to a certain wealthy class that frequent the Springs, and they also feel kindness to Mr. Morrissey for his exertions with regard to the race-course. He has made the track one of the great racing places of America, and so far has undoubtedly done much for Saratoga. Therefore the club-house exists on sufferance. But he does not control the town, and the men who talk in such a strain simply make themselves ridiculous. Mind, no one promises or can promise that there will be no betting at the regatta. But the influential men here do promise that there shall be no pool-selling nor public book-making. The young gentlemen who are going to be champions for their respective colleges in our American version of the Olympian game shall not be treated like horses. And the same respect will be shown at the Glen Mitchell Driving Park, where the Bennett cup is to be run for. There is a strong desire on the part of the townspeople to increase the number of foot-races, and to have some trials of speed as well as endurance. It is just possible that the hotels may club together and give a series of prizes for different distances, 100 yards, 440 yards, half a mile, and a mile. The base-ball match will also come off in the same place, which offers unusual facilities to spectators. The grand stand, indeed, though comfortable, is not very large, but there are low hills half way round the course, which make the park a natural amphitheatre on a grand scale. These hills are within the Glen Mitchell grounds, so that the spectators who choose them in preference to the inclosure will have to pay all the same, and the association will lose no money.

The roads here are greatly to be admired, and the drainage system seems as nearly perfect as it can well be. The snow has almost disappeared, and there is hardly any slush. Yesterday there was almost two feet of snow, and in the drifts five feet. To-day driving is not unpleasant, and walking in the streets is more than a possibility. This to a certain extent ought to be credited to the corporation, who really watch over the road with paternal anxiety. But much also is due to the soil, which is a mixture of sand, loam, and clay. Almost all the springs lie in a sort of valley about 100 yards east of Broadway, and here there is but little soil. Higher up on the level of the hotels there is only six or seven feet in many places, and then one comes to the bed-rock. At the Grand Union Hotel, for example, the flooring of the cellarage is the rock, which is as smooth and even as a plank that has been planed by a carpenter. This rock is a peculiar stone; it is an argillaceous lime-sandstone, a combination very peculiar, and of great geological antiquity. It is excessively hard, and takes when cut an edge as keen as jade or nephrite. The cause of its smoothness is not inherent, as in many limestones whose cleavage is such as to present the rock in level slabs as even as paving-stones. The Saratoga bed-rock has been planed smooth, and by a mighty carpenter. It presents the most interesting specimen of glacial work that can be imagined, and the geological tyro who wants to see the style of the drift period when the mighty glaciers slipped down from their fastnesses, grinding the rocks beneath them with irresistible power, cannot do better than visit the Grand Union, and pay a pilgrimage to its cellars, under the guidance of Mr. Harris, the clever architect who has charge of it architecturally.

The only horses out at the race-course are those belonging to Col. McDaniel. He has about twenty-five, all told. Bassett is at Princeton, gone to the stud, never more to show himself on a race-course. Joe Daniels and Hubbard the old veteran disposed of in California. Of those that the general public remember, none remain save the game Springbok, now a four-year old, and Katy Pease, also a four-year old and a great racer. Among the young fellows are the Asteroid colt, out of Sue Washington, which the knowing ones are backing for the Belmont, at Jerome Park; Josie B., a three-year-old filly out of Harry Bassett's dam; Nilly Burke, a two-year old by Baywood; Mary Buckley, a three-year old by Leamington; a nameless two-year-old gray colt by Australian, out of Geneva; another two-year-old colt by Australian, out of Bettie Ward; a two-year-old chestnut by Inquirer, out of Leisure; a three-year old by Red Dick, out of Ettie Shippen, and several others. Tubman and Abdel-Koree are both here, but their legs are not exactly what their best friends would wish, and it is doubtful if they will get through successfully with their training. The public will regret this, for Tubman was a lion-like sort of horse, and ran with a fiery gameness that made him very popular. The Colonel is slightly out of temper at the weather, which has greatly interfered with the training. He reckons up no less than seventy snow-storms, but probably this is an exaggeration. However, they have been unpleasantly frequent, and his horses have not been able to get as much exercise as they should have had by this time. This must interfere considerably with the chances of the promising young Asteroid colt for the Belmont Cup, and will probably send him down several pegs in the betting among the book-makers of the Jockey Club.

GAR.

JUDGE BENEDICT TO BE SUED.

It is said that Edward Lange, whom Judge Benedict sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine some time ago, for appropriating to his own use several mail bags, has begun suit against the Judge for the recovery of $25,000 damages. The matter stands thus between them. According to Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, Mr. Lange was tried and convicted on thirteen counts by a jury in Judge Benedict's Court, and the latter sentenced him to pay $500 fine and to imprisonment for one year. The statute prescribes that any person found guilty of the charges which were made against Edward Lange shall suffer fine or imprisonment. As will be observed, the Judge sentenced the prisoner to both, and three months of the latter was endured by him when he was brought before Judge Benedict again on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge amended his sentence by ordering the fine to be remitted; but Mr. Lange had just taken the precaution to pay it, so that he actually was imprisoned and fined. His counsel, it is asserted, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, by which Judge Benedict's sentence was set aside. Now, therefore, Mr. Lange has decided to institute proceedings against Judge Benedict for damages, based, it is thought, upon the assumed violation of the statute, which prescribed only one of two penalties for the prisoner's offense. Judge Benedict has not yet received any papers in the suit, although he does not doubt the probability that one will be brought.

THE NANUET MURDER.

HISTORY OF THE CONVEYANCES OF THE GAMBLE PROPERTY.

THEORIES OF THE PROSECUTION—THE GRAND JURY TO ACT TO-DAY.

The excitement over the murder of Mrs. Hujus and the shooting of Mr. Robert Gamble, in the village of Nanuet, has died away, although the murder is still an absorbing theme. The people, aware that intelligent efforts are being made to bring the guilty to justice, are content to await the result. Yesterday a TIMES reporter went to Rockland County to find out what had been done in the case, and also to learn the true history of the conveyances of property made by Mrs. Gamble to her husband, and which are supposed to have been the cause of the murder of Mrs. Hujus and the attempt to kill Mr. Gamble. It was ascertained that in the Spring of 1868 Robert Gamble and his wife removed from their residence in Twelfth street, New-York, to Rockland County, to live on a farm, situated about one mile and a half from New City, the county seat, which they bought of Mr. Dagobert Hujus for $9,000, the purchase being made in joint tenancy, so that the survivor might take the title to the property. After the Gambles had taken possession Mr. and Mrs. Hujus continued to reside on the place, the latter as house-keeper, the Gambles paying a stated amount per month for board. This was the condition of affairs existing in the month of July, 1868. On the 21st of that month M. M. Dickinson, Esq., then District Attorney for the county, and a Notary Public, was called upon by Mr. Hujus, at his house in Nyack, who, not finding him at home, left a message to the effect that he had been requested by Mrs. Gamble to ask Mr. Dickinson to go that evening to her house to drawn up her will. Mr. Dickinson, upon hearing of the request, declined to go, saying that he was fatigued and did not want to go out in the night-time. On the 22d Mr. Hujus again called and left a message to the same effect. This was also unheeded, and Mr. Hujus called on the 23d, and found Mr. Dickinson at home. He told him that he had been requested by Mrs. Gamble to ask him to go over and draw up her will, adding that she had said that she would send him home in her carriage. Mr. Dickinson, however, refused to go. He said if Mr. Hujus would tell him what Mrs. Gamble's intentions were in regard to her property he could have the will drawn up at his office, and would pass by the farm in the afternoon when she could execute it. Mr. Hujus said that she desired to leave all her property to her husband. On the morning of the 24th Mr. Hujus called at Mr. Dickinson's office to see him on a matter of business of his own, and was accompanied by Mr. Gamble, whom Mr. Dickinson then saw for the first time. Mr. Hujus had known Mr. Dickinson for a number of years, and had had many business transactions with him. They remained in the office for a few minutes only. In the afternoon of the same day, the 24th, Mr. Dickinson, accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Wm. C. Dickinson, went to Mr. Gamble's house. Mrs. Gamble read the will, and signed it, Mr. Dickinson and his nephew witnessing the same at her request. She then said that her first husband's relatives had contested his will, and she wanted all her property to go to her husband; that he was nearer to her than all her relatives, and she wanted him to have it. She then suggested that conveyances should be made of all her real estate to her husband, through a second party, and asked Mr. Dickinson if it could be done. He told her that she could do so; and she then brought out some blanks, and a conveyance of her Fiftieth street property was drawn up in favor of Mr. Wm. C. Dickinson. As the business in hand had taken up considerable time, Mr. Gamble came in and asked the two gentlemen to take a glass of wine. The offer was accepted, and he brought in a bottle and two glasses, which he filled. Mr. Dickinson found that it was brandy and did not drink; his nephew did. As Mr. Gamble was going out with the bottle and glasses, Mrs. Gamble said, "Aren't you going to give me some?" He gave her a glass only half full, apparently with much reluctance, and left the room. The two Dickinsons then continued to fill out the blank conveyance, during which time Mrs. Gamble went out some five or six times. When the papers were all drawn up, Mr. Dickinson discovered that she was so much under the influence of liquor as to be totally unfit to attend to any business, so he told her that he could not finish the papers then. The next morning Mrs. Gamble and her husband, with Mrs. Hujus, went to Mr. Dickinson's office, and she there executed the conveyance. She also brought the will she had executed on the previous day, and gave it to Mr. Dickinson, and asked him to take charge of it for her. He did so, and sealed it up in her presence with sealing-wax, and put it in his safe, where it remained until several months after her death, on or about the 1st of December. He then delivered it to the Surrogate in New City. On the occasion of her visit she asked him to write a note, which she would sign, to Gen. Chas. W. Sanford, her attorney in New-York, requesting him to give Mr. Gamble the deed to her Cedar street property, in order that a description of it might be obtained, so that a conveyance, similar to the one of the Fiftieth street property, might be made. The note was written and, after she had signed it, was given to Gamble. It was never used, however, for an abstract of title, containing a full description of the property, was found on the same day, and was handed to Mr. Dickenson, who drew up a conveyance making the property over to his clerk, Mr. Frederick A. Wheeler. A day or two after Mr. Dickinson went to the house with the paper for her to sign, but found her too much under the influence of liquor to attend to business. He went the next day, with the same result, but on the third day found her perfectly sober, though evidently suffering from the effects of her excess. He explained to her that the name of his clerk, Mr. Wheeler, had been inserted in the instrument instead of that of his nephew. She said she was perfectly satisfied, and executed the deed. The consideration in the conveyances made by Mrs. Gamble to Dickinson and Wheeler was the sum of $1, and the transfer to Gamble was made on the day of the execution of the documents, in both instances. The proposition to convey the property to Gamble in this manner was made by his wife, and Mr. Dickinson says she evidently understood how it should be done to make it valid. Mrs. Gamble died on the 2d of August, 1868.

After Mrs. Gamble's death, her relatives had her body exhumed, and an inquest was held, as the readers of THE TIMES already know, and Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus, who had been arrested on suspicion, were discharged. In October, 1868, Mr. Dickinson brought the matter before the Grand Jury of the County, and no bill was found. In April, 1869, Mr. Wm. C. Prall, who was then District Attorney, again brought the case before the Grand Jury, and it was again ignored. In the fall of 1868 Mrs. Gamble's relations brought suit in the City of New-York to set aside the conveyances mentioned alleging undue influence. These suits have been continued from time to time, and will come up in June next at the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The theory in the Nanuet murder case is that Michael Murphy, the brother of the late Mrs. Gamble, committed the murder. Mr. Walter H. Shupe, who, in the absence of the District Attorney, has been conducting the investigations, upon whom the reporter called at his residence in Alturas, holds to this belief. Murphy was seen prowling about the neighborhood on the day of the murder by a citizen of Rockland County, who will identify him, and was seen fleeing from the house immediately after the murder was committed. He was also seen going toward the railroad track a few minutes after the shot was fired, and he was met on his way to Jersey City eight miles down the track by a person who knew him and conversed with him. The mask and cap which were found in front of Gamble's house will be proved to have been in his possession, and the pistol will clearly be traced to him. It will also be proved that the boots he wore on the night of the murder will correspond with the cast taken from the tracks in the flower-bed beneath the window through which the shot was fired. There were, no doubt, others who participated in forming and carrying out the plan. It is thought that at least five were engaged in it, two of whom temporarily reside in Rockland County. The original theory of the defense was, no doubt, that of an *alibi*. This is now abandoned, and the only hope the defense will have is in the existence of a doubt. To create this all sorts of stories are set afloat, pointing to other possible ways and other persons. Thomas Murphy and Martin Crennan are held as accessories. They are both known to have been at home at the time of the murder, but it is believed they aided in forming the plan. The two Murphys are held under a warrant issued by Justice Johnson, of Spring Valley, and Crennan, by a warrant of the District Attorney of Rockland County. Either of them could have had a hearing had he desired it before this, but it seems that they prefer to await the action of the prosecution. To-day the Grand Jury of Rockland County will meet at New City. The case will doubtless be presented to them, and an indictment will be found against one or more of the parties. The Coroner's Jury, which adjourned until the 6th inst., will by this be relieved of any further trouble in the matter. Mr. Gamble has almost entirely recovered from his wounds.

A CORPSE IN THE BAY.

William O'Conor, of No. 328 Pearl street, was sailing in the Upper Bay about 7:30 last evening, when he passed the upturned face of a drowned woman. The boat was turned about, and a rope was thrown about the body, making it fast to a cleat. Thus the body was towed to Castle William dock, and there it was lifted from the water. After it had been taken ashore, the body was carefully examined for some mark that would lead to its identification, but nothing could be found that threw any light whatever upon its identity. She was of medium height, and commonly, though respectably, clad in a waterproof cloak and calico dress. It was judged that the woman might have been about thirty years of age. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

DARWINISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. CHEEVER AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

A large audience, composed mostly of young men, assembled at Association Hall last evening to listen to the lecture of Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Evidences of Christianity as bearing upon the scientific infidelity of the day. This is the first of a course which the doctor has, at the request of the leading pastors of this City, consented to deliver at the same place on successive Sabbath evenings to come. The speaker began by tracing from its commencement in the nebulous fire-mist the theory of the scientific evolutionists who proposed to banish the Almighty and his revelations from the universe. Beginning with the shapeless jelly which, according to this new school, contained in it all the germs of the myriads of diverse generations to come, the scientific evolutionists had reared a wonderful structure of commingled fact and fancy, culminating, after the lapse of millions of years in a half-brutish, half-human prodigy, the immediate predecessor of man. They asked us to believe that this unconscious, but constantly progressive being, without any other aid than the asserted laws of variability and natural selection, had gradually evolved such productions as the human eye, the heart, and other members of infinite complexity, and whose smallest components were proof positive of design. But this was not all. According to this new school, the unknown and unknowable first cause not only allowed man, in his upward progress, to become a barbarous cannibal, daily butchering and devouring his fellow-men, and delighting in bloodshed and rapine, but kept him for ages in this horrible condition, before affording light as to his own origin or revelation as to his moral and spiritual improvement. This enlightened and Christian age was asked, nay commanded, to believe in a universe brought forth by an unknowable force, without the aid of a personal governor or creator. Such was the god of modern science, in contradistinction to the God of Christianity. Instead of the loving Father of mankind, whom the Bible tells us of, the apostles of evolution would have the world believe in an unconscious power, millions of millions of miles away from us, alike heedless of our prayers, and unable, if hearing, to grant them; a power that created millions of half-human brutes to destroy each other through countless generations. This was the substitute which the scientific evolutionists proposed to give us. The miracles of the Bible, and the Mosaic account of the creation, were to be flung aside as old wives' fables. Had not Prof. Tyndall declared that the miracle related of Joshua was simply impossible, because it would take a humanly unimaginable force to stay the progress of the earth a single day, and that such a stoppage, if ever effected, would destroy the equilibrium of the universe? This was supposing that no power existed stronger than the physical laws which governed the universe. But was not the Author of those laws stronger than the laws themselves, and able to break, repeal, or change them at his pleasure? Most assuredly so. The laws which governed the universe were repealable, breakable, and changeable, whatever scientific evolution and its advocates might say to the contrary. And yet, incredible as it might appear, there was a sort of scientific piety coming into fashion which professed to blend Christianity with this hideous scheme. He, the speaker, could not conceive how a sane man could reconcile it to his conscience, but such was the fact. How any believer could do so, when scientific evolution distinctly pronounced Christ and His predecessors either impostors or imposed upon, he would not care to imagine. Judged in the light of this detestable theory, as held by its chief lights in England, and its infidel defenders on the Continent of Europe, Christianity itself was a monstrous fraud, a world-entrapping lie. But mark the result. If Christ was a lie, and the Christian religion a fraud, then the world had been regenerated by falsehood. There was no escaping this. The evolutionists asked us to believe the founder of Christianity an imposter, and at the same time themselves confessed His life and teachings to be the crowning glory of humanity, the highest and noblest example to which the race could attain. Was there anything as wild as this, even the most repugnant details of their theory? If good could thus come out of depravity, if lying and deceit and imposture could thus be made the stepping stones to the salvation of mankind, what were they to believe or trust in? Well might Paul say, "Beware how any man deceive you with vain words." How to treat this madness, which seemed to be overtaking so many among us, was a difficult question. The strongest opponents of it confessed this. He believed that he did not err when he asserted that the man who held to this doctrine of scientific evolution could not be a Christian. If it was true, then the Old Testament was a railroad of lies, the stock in which was held by the Jews for their own exclusive benefit, and watered by Christ so as to include his own disciples and the Gentiles generally. It was quite impossible to keep terms of friendship with such a belief, and as to the believers, the more they erred the more compassionately they should be treated. The lecturer concluded with an effective parallel drawn from De Quincey, in which the stealthy advances of infidelity were compared to the growth and triumph of the opium-eating habit.

EIGHT HUNDRED ITALIANS VACCINATED.

There was great excitement yesterday in the Italian colony in the Five Points. There have been several cases of small-pox recently in that locality, and the inspectors of the Board of Health have been making a thorough examination of tenements situated there. The disease broke out last week at Nos. 14, 38, and 40 Baxter street, and two of the sufferers were Italians. This latter facts gave rise to a report that there was a small-pox epidemic among the poor Italians, and their chances for getting employment were diminished, as laboring men of other nationalities were reluctant to work alongside of them. One of their countrymen, who the policemen say "is a sort of king among them," and who is very active in getting work for newly-arrived emigrants, used his influence to make them submit to the process of vaccination. At 10 A. M. yesterday nearly 1,000 male persons assembled at the building on the south-east corner of Franklin and Centre streets, and Dr. Day, of the Health Department, and nine assistants, vaccinated them. Several policemen of the Sixth Precinct were present to preserve order, and the influential Italian before referred to stood on the staircase and gave the necessary explanations to the people as they came in. Those who came were composed of laborers for the City, street musicians, and a large number of unemployed boys and men. While some appeared to be stoically indifferent, and others looked as though they were about to perform a heroic action, not a few approached the surgeons with fear and trembling. One large room on the second floor of the building was used as a place of reception. A policeman stationed at the door kept those within in durance, letting only a certain number pass out as they were called for by the surgeons. The latter were stationed on the floor above, and the men presenting their bared arms for the operation, a few slight cuts were made rapidly with the sharp lancet, the vaccine was applied, and the man was hurried out of the way, some manifesting no feeling, and others complaining loudly of the smarting sensation. One burly fellow, whose appearance was like that of the traditional brigand of the Abruzzi, was much alarmed and winced like a little child when the lancet touched his flesh. Some of the boys seemed to enjoy the operation. The entire number of persons vaccinated was 841, and the time consumed in the work was about an hour and a half. After the surgeons, having operated on all who presented themselves at the appointed time, had left the building, a large number of men came who had been fearful of vaccination, having been convinced by their friends that it was not so painful as they had supposed. Baxter and Worth street, in the Five Points, were crowded with the vaccinated men, who chatted like magpies in the language of sunny Italy over their morning's experience and congratulated themselves that they had been rendered invulnerable to the attacks of small-pox.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT ORTON'S SON.

A bereavement which will excite wide-spread sympathy has occurred in the family of Mr. Orton, the well-known President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Orton has been sadly out of health, through overwork, for some time past, and three weeks ago, at the entreaty of his friends, consented to take a rest, and sailed with his wife for Europe, leaving his children in this City. Last week his youngest son, a little fellow of four, caught scarlet fever, of late so prevalent among children, and died within twenty-four hours. The child thus snatched away was one of unusual promise, the darling of the whole family, and his parents had almost resolved to carry him with them. The sympathies of the whole community will be with Mr. Orton in this terrible affliction.

A CHILD IN THE WASHINGTON SQUARE FOUNTAIN.

About dusk, last evening, Julia Hyland, a little girl six years of age, of No. 41 Thompson street, was playing with several other children about the fountain in Washington square. Suddenly her feet slipped, when near the edge of the basin, and she fell into the water. The basin was very full, and the water was over the child's head when her feet touched the bottom. The other children screamed with fright, and and their actions attracted the attention of Officer Hugh O'Rielly, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, who ran to the spot. When he reached the basin he found the child had sunk. Throwing off his coat and hat, the officer jumped into the basin and lifted the child out of the water. When she was laid upon the ground she was insensible, and the water seemed to have filled her lungs. After chafing her hands and rolling her about for some time, her heart began to beat feebly. Little Julia was then given over to her friends, who took her to her home.

CLOSE OF THE RENT SEASON.

A LARGE NUMBER OF UNLEASED HOUSES.

REDUCTIONS IN RATES AND SCARCITY OF TENANTS—OPINIONS OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.

The renting and May moving season of 1874 has now about drawn to a close, and real estate owners, agents, and brokers are busy counting up the results of the season's work. Taken altogether, there seems to have been little cause for jubilation, and, on the other hand, the sensible, hopeful members of the real estate interest are thankful that it has been no worse. The year thus far has been one of limited action among all business classes, a fact due almost entirely to the uncertainty which for so long overshadowed the financial horizon, but now that that momentous question has been finally disposed of, the basis of action is defined, and the commercial and mercantile communities feel that they may make all reasonable reckonings as to the future course of events, and that they know exactly what the value of a dollar is, either for speculative or real purposes. But the misfortune of the situation lies in the fact that much valuable time and the opportunities of the most active season of the year were lost in consequence of the dilatoriness of Congress. There is no question of the fact that, had Congress determined either upon inflation, contraction, or non-interference with the finances in the early part of February, the past two months would have witnessed much greater business activity. Thousands of business men said, during those weeks of waiting, while the Spring was gliding past, that, though they favored contraction, (or expansion, as their views might tend,) they were willing to compromise their wishes for prompt action. They were tied up by uncertainty, whereas, with either expansion or contraction they could have governed themselves by calculations based upon the condition imposed. In the absence of any action, therefore, they were compelled to be cautious, and as little business was being done they fell to economizing. Thus came about the rather flat condition of affairs which prevailed during the past two months in the matter of rents. It is true that at all times there has been a fair demand for houses, but usually tenants wanted reductions in rents, and then again there was a most active demand for houses of middle rates. This was the condition of affairs throughout the season, and it is the condition of affairs to-day. In the course of a series of visits paid to real estate agents during the season by a TIMES reporter, they have been singularly unanimous in their expressions of opinion, both as to the condition of the market and the causes which affected it. In the last day or two these operators and agents have been again called upon for information as to the existing state of affairs, with regard to rents on hand and the results of the season just closed, and again there is the same unanimity both as to New-York and Brooklyn property. The season has, if anything, been a depressing one to owners, and in both cities there are to-day on the agents' catalogues, a larger number of houses unoccupied than has been the case for years. In numerous cases the reporter saw and read agents' lists of from fifty to 100 houses, which are standing tenantless. In one instance, that of a well-known Brooklyn real estate agent, a peculiar fact was developed, for, while he had actually let more houses this season than at any previous period since he has been in the business, he had also on hand a list of three times as many houses still untenanted as he had ever before had remaining at this season. The logic of this was certainly that a very large number of people were giving up housekeeping and removing: first, from the fact that the agent had been intrusted with a larger number of rents to negotiate and next, because he had had many remaining for which he was unable to find customers. The general experience of Brooklyn agents has been that a large proportion of families have either given up housekeeping altogether or have taken flats and apartment accommodation. Quite a considerable number of the houses rented this season have been taken for boarding-house purposes. Another feature of the Brooklyn season has been that a large share of the leases effected have been taken by New-York families, and in this way all the circumstances point clearly to the fact that domestic retrenchment is the order of the day. New-Yorkers never go to Brooklyn to live unless it is with the idea of obtaining cheaper rentals, and the facts show that the removals from Brooklyn to New-York this season have been inconsiderable.

In New-York, as in Brooklyn, the season has been dull and uninteresting. The Pine street agents have on hand now greater lists of unleased houses than they have known for many years. It has always been tolerably well understood that New-York has had a population largely in excess of her proper sanitary domiciliary capacity. Indeed it has been for years the favorite boast of Philadelphia that with three-fifths of the population of New-York she has actually about 2,000 more dwelling-houses. The natural result of this paucity of houses in proportion to population has been to keep New-York rents active, but this year has proved an undoubted exception, and it is more than likely that it will be many years before such a state of affairs again prevails. The prospects for the balance of the year are, in the opinion of real estate men, decidedly good, and they look for a marked reaction by this time next year in the demand for rents. If any practical result is obtained from the flood of rapid-transit schemes before the late Legislature, during the next twelve months the population of New-York will begin to increase with great and rapid strides. Bring the new wards in Westchester County within twenty or twenty-five minutes of the City Hall, and the growth of Brooklyn and Jersey City will from that instant experience a check. Real estate will be equalized as between the new wards and Harlem, and the territory intervening from Forty-second street northward, the former being appreciated and the latter somewhat depreciated. At the present time there is a very amicable state of feeling between owners and tenants as to the existing flatness, both sides displaying a desire to compromise on terms. Landlords have been compelled to ask rates which should yield them at least five per cent. on their investment. In any other than real estate enterprises men usually seek a larger return. As a consequence agents have in most cases been instructed to dispose of the rents they now hold at the best obtainable rates, and there will be for a month to come quite a large share of transactions of this character. One very prominent Pine street agent stated, on Saturday, that a short time since he had two houses placed on his list by a gentleman who was about leaving for Europe. He would not take less than $1,600 a year each for them, though his old tenants offered to renew their leases at $1,200 a year. The tenants secured other houses at the rates they had offered for these, and appear to be well suited, but the two houses referred to are still waiting for $1,600 tenants, with a not very bright prospect of finding them, as most of the tenants of that class are suited. The agent thinks that, under the circumstances, it would have been judicious on the part of the owner to have compromised with his old tenants in some way, for an income of $1,200 for each house for a single season would have been infinitely ahead of empty, profitless tenements. In producing this state of affairs there has been no holding back for a "corner" on the part of tenants. As a rule, they have frankly stated their position, that their incomes and prospects had become straitened by the adverse Winter and Spring just passed, and that they did not want to assume responsibilities which they might fail in meeting. A large number of landlords prudently accepted this condition of things and made the best terms available. In hundreds of cases people in quest of houses, both in New-York and Brooklyn, have felt comparatively indifferent as to obtaining them, and stated that it was more than likely that they would occupy flats or go to boarding. Altogether, then, while the season has been an indifferent one to proprietors, it has also been an unfortunate one to tenants, and as a rule both classes have manifested a disposition to take care of themselves.

MAY DAY AT MANHATTAN LIBRARY.

The Mercantile Literary Club, composed of the students in the commercial department of Manhattan College, celebrated May Day at the college building, One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Boulevard, yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of a number of carefully-written essays on a wide variety of topics. The orchestra of stringed instruments performed a number of selections during the afternoon, as did also the band of brass instruments. Both these bodies of musicians are composed of students in the institution, and their performances are a marked and pleasant feature in the many enjoyable reunions of students and friends taking place in the college. The celebration took place in the large library chamber, which was tastefully decorated with flags and emblems. The audience was large, and by their bountiful applause appeared well pleased with the programme.

A PRETTY FOUNDLING.

A beautiful child was found yesterday afternoon in a basket, at Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue, by an officer, who took it to the Twenty-second Street Police Station. The basket was packed with clothes of the finest texture, and a little embroidered baby's cap showed how much its friends must have thought of its appearance. On a slip was marked "Compton House." A note accompanied the child, in which the writer said that "the child was born Nov. 23, 1873. This child is of no mean birth. It is a native American, and a Protestant." It is the urgent request of its mother that he be not adopted, as she wishes to find him and bring him up herself. She then says that she has applied to all the charitable associations, but has been refused admission, and is unable to obtain employment with her child. Her only resource is to beg or to give up the child. Having given up the child, she can secure work, and so she hopes to save money enough to reclaim it. She closes by saying that she trusts to Providence, and will ever pray that somebody may be found who will take good care of her darling. The child has large blue eyes. Mrs. Webb, the kind-hearted Matron of the City's lost children, has the child in charge, and says that so fine and healthy a child is very rarely brought there.

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

Yesterday evening a mass temperance meeting was held in the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union. Mr. W. Bowles presided, and on the platform were representatives from the several organizations in Brooklyn and New-York. The Pastor, Rev. George H. Hepworth, offered a prayer, and the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee" was sung. The President congratulated the meeting on the large attendance. The women's temperance movement he described as standing forth in bold relief, alone and determinedly, for the utter suppression of traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the reformation of all addicted to the blighting evil. He said it differed from the movement in the West, inasmuch as their intentions went further than simply administering pledges. They wished to effect a perfect reform, and partial measures were not entertained, therefore the platform was total abstinence. In the method adopted and application of principles there was something old, yet new. The history of the Church repeats itself, and "God's battles are not neutral." All wars, he said, whether physical or moral, must be extreme. A drawn battle was no victory for either party. It is necessary to destroy an evil, as the mere abatement soon grows to its former hideousness. The women he described as the soldiers in battle array, with God on their side, and the men were only acting a second part in the movement. He introduced Mrs. Rebecca Collins, of the Society of Friends, who said there were 20,000 rum shops in the City, and it was no wonder God had brought forward and inspired some women to battle against the nefarious work that traffickers in rum were carrying on. The object was total abstinence, and it was enough to stimulate any reflecting mind, when it was considered that man, made in the image and likeness of God, was by drunkenness reduced to the beast's level. She said the movement was raised by God, in answer to the prayers of brothers, sisters, and mothers for their depraved relatives. The higher class of ladies, she said, were frequently unfit to sit at dinner, having drank so much wine previously. "No drunkard can enter the kingdom of heaven," Holy Writ says; hence the necessity of the religious movement. She exhorted the ladies, in closing her remarks, to consider how much Christ did for souls. Mrs. Mary Johnson, President of the Union Temperance meeting of Brooklyn, was next introduced. She said her mission came from God. A few weeks ago the idea of appearing before an audience or visiting a liquor saloon, did not enter her mind. She heard God's voice, and said like Samuel, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." Since, she visited 600 saloons and druggists' stores, attended thirteen church meetings and meetings about saloons. Her inspiration came about four years ago, when, nearly dying on a sick bed, she fancied thousands rushing to destruction, falling over a precipice, and in that vision saw many young men whom she since recognized. The first meeting she attended in a saloon she felt endowed with a tongue, voice, and utterance that was perfectly incomprehensible to her. She described her band of sisters going like so many sheep among wolves, and to their amazement the frequenters of liquor stores were not confined to the scum of society, but embraced the sons of their friends. A song, "Go Forward," was then rendered, and Mr. A. M. Power, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, was introduced. He bore testimony to the appreciation in which the movement should be held. However people might sneer or ridicule, the work would advance, and it being God's, workers would be always found. He regretted that internal revenue statistics showed an increase in last year's consumption of liquors, exceeding any year in the history of the country. This movement, he said, would stem the current, as there was a mighty power in it, and notwithstanding the predictions of its becoming ephemeral, a few years will show that like slavery this second curse, drunkenness, will be annihilated. Slavery and rum were the two great evils; each had law, respectability, wealth, and power on its side. Slavery is demolished, and the other will follow. He exhorted the men to assist in the great movement, and showed that in Maine prisons were empty where the prohibitory law was enforced. Mrs. Helen E. Brown next spoke in similar terms. She said New-York was a discouraging field, but notwithstanding every opposition God was powerful, and a hundred determined women consecrated to Him would revolutionize this City. Rev. G. H. Hepworth brought the meeting to a close, advising the experiment of cremation on liquor-sellers.

A NEW GERMAN ORGANIZATION.

The delegates of the German House and Property Owners' Associations met last evening at the German school house, in Fourth street, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization to take action in all matters of State and municipal legislation concerning the interests of tax-payers and property-owners. The following officers were elected to preside over the new organization, which will be known as the German House Owners' Organization: President, Charles Welz; Vice Presidents, Dr. Schultz and Charles J. Meherbach; Secretary, Ferdinand Eydel; Treasurer, George Muchlfeldt. It was proposed to organize a trust and fire insurance company by issuing 2,000 shares at $500 each.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

Yesterday Thomas McGuire, of No. 97 Washington street, was taken before Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court, on charge of felonious assault upon his wife. On Saturday night McGuire returned to his house at a late hour, and on being upbraided by his wife for being drunk, he seized a knife and stabbed her, inflicting a serious wound. She was conveyed to Park Hospital in a critical condition, and McGuire was committed to await the result of her injuries.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCHMAN.

About 10 o'clock last evening, Joseph Polly, a Frenchman, of 214 Seventh avenue, attempted suicide by shooting. He placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, fired, and fell unconscious. The neighbors rushed into the room on hearing the explosion, and had the wounded man carried to Bellevue Hospital. It was found that the bullet had gone backward and upward, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edwin Adams, the tragedian, is at the Astor House.

Capt. D. H. Kinzie, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge J. H. Frye, of California, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Senator John A. King, of Kings County, is at the Brevoort House.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

James Lucas, who for twenty-five years has led a singular and solitary life in his place at Redcoat's Green, between Stevenage and Hitchin, died, says the London *Echo* of April 21, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. Since the death of his mother, deceased, who was a gentleman of fortune, excluded himself from the world. He never wore anything beyond a blanket, enveloped in which he used to appear at his windows, and he totally ignored soap and water. He would allow nothing in the house to be touched, and consequently the pictures and furniture presented a dilapidated and decaying appearance. Rats were in the house, and the premises generally were in a ruinous state. Till latterly the hermit's health did not suffer from his habits of uncleanliness. When discovered alarmingly ill on Friday, deceased lay on a pile of soot and cinders. He detested the rich, but gave money and spirits to his poorer visitors. Lucas was interviewed some years ago by Charles Dickens, and his premises are well known to be the scene of *Tom Tiddler's Ground*.

A DULL HEADACHE, NO APPETITE, COSTIVENESS, AND LOW SPIRITS, ARE SOME OF THE INDICATIONS OF A BILIOUS ATTACK, ARISING FROM A TORPID LIVER. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS WILL SOON RESTORE THE LIVER TO ACTION, DRIVE ALL SYMPTOMS OF BILIOUSNESS FROM THE SYSTEM, AND ASSIST IN BRINGING ABOUT A REGULAR ACTION OF THE BOWELS.—*Advertisement.*

NEW STORY, by the author of "The Cord and Creese." De Mille's new story, THE BABES IN THE WOOD, will soon begin the New-York *Fireside Companion*.—*Advertisement.*

BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES THE LARGEST assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th street.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Insect Powder stands alone as a safe exterminator of roaches, bed-bugs, insects, ants, and fleas. Sold only in bottles.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair-dressing. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.
An infallible remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. A fresh supply just received.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
No. 8 College place.

We Call the Attention of Our Readers to our old friend, Dr. M. Levett, the eminent Dentist. We have known him and his work for years, and can bear personal testimony to his admirable skill in every department of the Dental Art. Our readers can consult him with perfect confidence that they will receive entire satisfaction.—*Art Journal.* No. 37 West 23d st.

Cod-liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

No Family can Afford to be without Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—Has removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HOYNE—BANGS.—On Wednesday, 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's grandmother, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Reed, Mr. JAMES T. HOYNE, of Chicago, to Miss EMMA J. BANGS, daughter of the late Nathan Bangs, Jr.

PARK—SWIFT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, CHARLES F. PARK, of New-York, and KATE VAN WYCK, daughter of Charles W. Swift, Esq., of the former place.

QUINAN—DE WITT.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. M. L. Chevek, Lieut. WM. R. QUINAN, United States Army, to CAROLINE B. DE WITT, daughter of Louis B. De Witt, and granddaughter of Gen. Henry Brewerton, United States Army. No cards.

SALT—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, April 29, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D., GEORGE A. SALT, of London, to HATTIE S. THOMPSON, youngest daughter of Hon. John Thompson, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—On Friday evening, May 1, ELIZA, wife of Wm. C. Arthur.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 West 32d st., Tuesday, May 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

BLACK.—On May 1, ELLEN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Robert and Eliza Black, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 339 East 114th st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 P.M., without further notice.

COWING.—On Saturday morning, May 2, at the residence of her son, Rufus B. Cowing, after a short illness, SEDATE F. COWING, of pneumonia, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 134 East 78th st., on Monday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., for interment.

COCKEY.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 30, of pneumonia, JOHN, eldest son of Dr. J. H. T. and Elizabeth A. Cockey, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rye Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot.

COCK.—At Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Saturday, May 2, ANNIE M., wife of Wm. H. Cock, in the 40th year of her age.

CORSA.—On Sunday, May 3, JACKSON CORSA, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, May 6, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 131 East 84th st., without further notice.

DEMAREST.—On Saturday morning, May 2, Rev. WM. DEMAREST, in his 74th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 5, at 12:30 o'clock, from the True Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fourth and Perry sts., New-York. Remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.

DALY.—On Saturday, May 2, 1874, after a long illness, BENJAMIN B. DALY, son of Matthew Daly, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 236 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EAKIN.—In this City, on Friday evening, 1st inst., THOMAS EAKIN, formerly of Nashville, Tenn.

Funeral services will take place on Tuesday next, May 5, at 12 o'clock, from residence of his son-in-law, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 612 5th av. The friends and relatives of both families are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ Tennessee papers please copy.

ELLSWORTH.—At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday morning, May 3, 1874, VERDINE ELLSWORTH, (formerly of Black Rock, Conn.,) in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, (corner River Road and Brook avenue,) Passaic, on Tuesday, May 5, at 3 P. M. Trains leave for Passaic Bridge, via Erie Railway, foot 23d st., at 1:15 P. M., and Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

FARRAR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, CHARLES FARRAR, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 73 Hicks st., on Monday, May 4, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

HENDRICKS.—On Friday evening, May 1, 1874, FRANCIS MARION, son of Aaron V. and Elizabeth Hendricks, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 264 Henry st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HILLMAN.—On Friday afternoon, CATHARINE, widow of the late William Hillman, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 2d av.

HALL.—On Sunday, 3d inst., Gen. WILLIAM HALL, aged 78 years.

Funeral from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av. and 45th st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—On the 30th of April, at school in Lewisboro, N. Y., JAMES MILNOR, son of Frances A. and the late J. F. Huntington, and nephew of Rev. B. S. Huntington, aged 14 years.

HEARTT.—In this City, at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Schell, Hon. JONAS C. HEARTT, in the 81st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Troy for interment. Funeral at Troy, Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, at his late residence, No. 5 Monroe Place, May 2, 1874, WILLARD M. NEWELL, in the 62d year of his age.

In consequence of severe illness in the family the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, will be private.

OLWELL.—On Saturday, May 2, MARGARET C. OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew and Catharine Olwell, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, James Olwell, are invited to attend her funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th st., near 5th av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

REEKIE.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 56 10th st., Hoboken, MARGREST, the beloved wife of Charles Reekie, in the 43d year of her age.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—On the 2d inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. E. Upham, Munn av., East Orange, N. J., Mrs. MARIA RICHARDS, in the 86th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 12 M.

REED.—On Saturday, May 2, E. HARRISON REED, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, Wm. H. Reed, Jr., No. 406 West 19th st.

SIMONSON.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday, May 1, WELLINGTON SIMONSON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. John Simonson, Fulton street, Jamaica.

STRONG.—On Thursday, April 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred L. Curtis, Lindenwood, Yonkers, OLIVER S. STRONG, late of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, 4th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hall's,) corner of 19th st., New-York, without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—In Berlin, Prussia, April 10, 1874, ELIZA ANN BACHE, widow of J. W. Schmidt, Consul General of Prussia, Baden, &c., in New-York, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Monday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock.

SANDS.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, May 3, ESTHER S., widow of the late John M. Sands.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M.

TODD.—After a short illness, LOLITA JANE TODD, daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, and granddaughter of the late William W. Todd, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, West 46th st., near 5th av., at 5:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 4th inst.

VAN ZANDT.—On Sunday, May 3, SOPHIA S., widow of the late William J. Van Zandt.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 331 East 13th st., on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock.

VERMILYE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, May 2, AMANDA, wife of Robert M. Vermilye, and daughter of the late Geo. S. Conover.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Sanford av., Flushing. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 and 10:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 163 Duane st., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, 8 P. M., at Fourteenth Ward Hotel. Executive Committee meet at 7:30 P. M.
THOMAS F. GEAREY, President.
RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT S. CARPENTER, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold one lot 25.2 by 100 on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet north of Eighty-seventh street, for $3,500, to Wm. Johnson. A corner lot adjoining the one sold, billed for sale, was withdrawn, a sufficient sum having been realized to clear off the incumbrances on the two lots. The legal sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of lots on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, was adjourned to the 6th inst.; the legal sale by Messrs. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 128 East One Hundred and Tenth street, to the 12th inst., and the legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of lots on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-third street, to the 16th inst. In the matter of the sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Fourteenth street, west of Seventh avenue, nothing was done.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

In reviewing the business of the past week, facts are shown that furnish more encouragement for the future of the real estate market than anything that has occurred for months past. We allude more particularly to the very successful and satisfactory sale of the Mott property, held at the Exchange on Thursday, by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White. In all 117 lots were disposed of for $602,795 in the aggregate, or an average of over $5,000 apiece. A store on Park place, also belonging to the estate, was, in addition, sold for $135,000, making the total realized at the day's sales $737,795. The result of this auction, in the face of the dullness and depression that have characterized the market for months past, was a surprise to many; and that most of the lots were sold at about old quotations, gives proof of the real confidence felt by investors in New-York property. The sale may be termed, in every sense, a grand success, and its effect upon business generally will long be felt. The balance of the estate (sixty-nine lots) will be offered on Thursday next, and it is hardly necessary now to urge upon capitalists the importance of being present at the auction. The aggregate of last week's business, ending with Saturday, May 2, is the largest thus far of the year, the total value of City real estate disposed of amounting to $1,118,095, as against $566,000, the figures for the previous week. In reference to the sale of the brown-stone house and lot No. 675 Fifth avenue, on Wednesday last, for $72,000, we are authorized by Mr. Stevenson, the auctioneer, to state that the property was actually sold to Mr. Watson, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street, on his own account.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent sales at private contract are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20 by 65, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 24 East Fifty-fifth street, sold for $42,500, to Mr. Wm. J. Wescott.

By William Trist Bailey, No. 237 Broadway, the furnished house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 116 East Thirty-ninth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, sold for $41,500.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The transactions proposed for the present week, as is usually the case about the 1st of May, are few in number, and with the exception of the continuation sale of the Mott property on Thursday, of no special mark. The auctions thus far billed are as follows, all at the Exchange unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) May 4.

By S. Herman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Receiver's sale, by order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of a valuable property, located in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., known as the Bergen Iron Works, comprising a plot of ground 120 by 224.3 by 130.6 by 173, with a plate-iron rolling mill, 70 by 153, and other buildings thereon, situate on Grand street and the Morris Canal. Sold subject to mortgage amounting to $19,250.

Tuesday, May 5.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James O'C. Fabb, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 421 and 423 West Forty-fourth street, north side, 275 feet west of Tenth avenue, embracing a plot of ground 50 by 100.5, with a factory and frame house thereon. Also, public auction sale of lot, 25 by 102.2, with frame building on same, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 155 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 75.7 by 110, on Third avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theron B. Strong, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Avery S. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: One house, with lot 23 by 98.9, on West Thirty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Sixth avenue; one house, with lot 25 by about 80, on West Thirty-second street, south side, 475 feet west of Sixth avenue; and one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 75 feet west of Madison avenue.

Wednesday, May 6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the following building lots: Two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh avenue, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 128 feet west of Seventh avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, southside, 125 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sales of a house with lot, 20.7 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 27.2 feet east of Madison avenue, and a house with lot, 20 by half the block on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 80 feet west of First avenue.

Thursday, May 7.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., public auction sale of four four-story brick double tenement houses, with two stores in each building, each 25 by 65, with lots 100.11 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 150 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale of a four-story Nova Scotia stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 99.11 feet deep, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 80 feet west of the Seventh avenue Boulevard. Also, similar sale of a plot of land, 150 by 145.2, on Washington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventieth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, 24 by 48, with lot 73.10 feet deep, No. 364 West Twenty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, continuation sale of the property belonging to the estate of Dr. Valentine Mott, deceased, comprising sixty-nine valuable up-town building lots, as choice as any of those so successfully sold last week, together with water-fronts on the Hudson River, and a plot of ground 63.9 by 104.10 by 39.1 by 117.3, on Montgomery street, Brooklyn, corner of Albany avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses with plot 40 by 100. 4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of a farm, containing twenty-eight acres of land, three buildings, &c., located at Sing Sing, Westchester county, one mile and a quarter from the Hudson River Railroad depot, known as the "Miller farm."

Friday, May 8.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 110.11 by 295, on First avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, with right to land under water in front of plot; also similar sale, Wm. S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of a lot twenty-five feet front on Smeeman street, north side, one hundred feet west of Morris avenue, Mott Haven.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick stable with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue; building nearly covers lot.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of three houses, with lots each 17.6 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 212.6 feet east of Second avenue.

Saturday, May 9.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street; lot 23.7 by 101.10 by 23.9 by 99.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 16.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 192.6 feet east of Second avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Madison, N. J., on the premises, at 1:30 P. M., Executor's sale to close estate of Reuben De Forrest, deceased, of a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, other buildings, and eight acres of land, situated on the turnpike leading from Madison to Columbia, about three-fourths of a mile from railway depot.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MAY 2.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot, 1st av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 87th st., 25.2x100	$3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 1.

21st st., No. 36 West, s. s., 536.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.7x92	$24,000
21st st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x98.9	16,400
27th st., n. s., 167.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 19.9x98.9	15,400
33d st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9	14,000
34th st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	62,500
38th st., s. s., 167.11 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.3x101.6	16,500
39th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	18,500
49th st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5	29,500
49th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 9th av., 17x98.9	15,000
46th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5	15,000
48th st., s. s., 255.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100	9,000
51st st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5	26,000
52d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5	6,500
54th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 54x52	28,250
[illegible] st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.10x[illegible]	24,000
[illegible]	9,000
67th st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x90	32,250
82d st., n. s., 155.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.7x100.5	16,000
64th st., n. w. corner of land of Hudson River Railroad Company, runs thence n. along w. line of Company's land to s. s. of 65th st., thence w. 77 ft. to original line of high water of Hudson River, thence s. along high water mark its several courses, to n. s. of 64th st., thence e. 35.8 ft. to beginning of 64th st. (centre line,) at intersection with original line of high water of Hudson River, runs thence w. along centre line to exterior bulk-head line, (as now established by law,) thence n. along exterior line to centre line of 65th st., thence e. along centre line of 65th st. to original line of high water, thence s. along same to point of beginning, together with all water rights of every nature to such land and land under water west of said premises; 65th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.5; 11th av., n. w. corner of 64th st., 100.5x125	210,000
Broadway, Nos. 5 and 6, 20x100	65,000
Beekman place, s. w. corner 50th st., 19x90	24,500
Canal st., No. 193, n. s., 75.2 ft. w. of Mott st., 25x100.5	45,000
Centre st., e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of Hester st., 49.4x82.7, except strip off rear 49.4 ft. s. of Hester st., 9.8x20, ½ part	23,000
Delancey st., s. s., 46.5 ft. w. of Essex st., 24.6x100.6	30,000
Franklin st., n. s., No. 156, 25x87.6	15,000
Gay st., No. 12, 86 ft. n. of Waverley place, 22.4x70.9	6,000
Gay st., No. 14, n. s., 22x45.8	5,500
Grand st., n. s., 106.3 ft. e. of Sheriff st., 18.8x100	20,000
Hudson st., No. 493, s. w. corner Barrow st., 23x64; also, rear lot adjoining above on s. s., 51.5 ft. w. of Hudson st., 4.8x13	25,000
Hudson st., No. 188, e. s., 60 ft. n. of Vestry st., 20x70	9,750
Hubert st., No. 10, n. s., 25x87.6	16,500
Harrison st., n. s., 59.11 ft. e. of Washington st., 23.11x75.6	22,800
Henry st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Clinton st., 100x100	44,000
Henry st., No. 46, 25x100	11,600
Montgomery st., No. 9, e. s., 25x75	12,000
North Moore st., s. s., No. 40, 25x86.6	11,500
Read st., s. s., No. 141, 25x75	18,000
Ryder's alley, s. s., 79.11 ft. w. of Fulton st., runs s. 30.2 ft., thence e. 1.4 ft., thence s. 136.4 ft. to Cliff st., thence w. 26.1 ft., thence n. 130.7 ft., thence northerly to Ryder's alley, thence e. 25.9 ft.	65,000
Southern Boulevard, e. s., 201.6 ft. n. of Union av., 33.7x170.4, Fordham	1,750
1st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100	15,000
4th st., n. s., 337 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20.3x96, ½ part	4,800
7th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100	15,000
8th st., s. s., 387.6 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x51.9	17,700
13th st., n. s., 202.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x103.3	20,000
16th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x103.3	30,000
17th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92	6,500
19th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Irving place, 25x92	33,500
19th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Irving place, 25x92	2,400
77th st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison av., 100x102.2	105,000
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100.11	25,000
115th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.11	8,000
127th st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11	7,000
128th st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x94	5,250
132d st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11	16,000
132d st., s. s., 241.3 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11	8,750
135th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis av., 80x100	18,500
Avenue B, w. s., 225 ft. n. of 4th st., 25x257.10 to Avenue A, thence 25x258.10, Fordham	640
Avenue C, w. s., 26 ft. n. of 11th st., 25.9x83	7,300
Columbia av., northerly corner of Jefferson av., 100x100, West Farms	1,500
Lexington av., w. s., 122.1 ft. s. of 23d st., 23.4x75	26,000
Madison av., w. s., 26 ft. n. of 56th st., 24.4x75	54,000
Madison av., s. e. corner of 133d st., 59.11x80; Madison av., e. s., 19.11 ft. n. of 132d st., 20x80	60,000
Washington av., n. w. corner 8th st., 38.3x75	10,000
Washington av., n. e. corner Talmadge st., 51x139.10	1,800
1st av., w. s., 37.6 ft. of 7th st., 20x59	15,500
2d av., w. s., 67.11 ft. n. of 36th st., 18.6x85; also lot adjoining above on rear, 71.7 ft. n. of 36th st., 12.4x20	14,500
2d av., s. e. corner 105th st., 100.11x250	32,000
3d av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 52d st., 25x100.7	30,000
6th av., s. e. corner 53d st., 100.4x74.4	225,000
6th av., w. s., 59.2 ft. n. of 25th st., 19.7x60	31,500
6th av., w. s., 86.9 ft. n. of 17th st., 20x100; 8th av., w. s., 106.9 ft. n. of 17th st., 19.7x75	10,500
9th av., n. w. corner 90th st., 100.8x100	30,000
Interior lot, centre line, between 116th and 117th sts., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., runs e. 100 ft., thence n. 55.5 ft., thence w. 102.8 ft., thence s. 23.3 ft.	5,250
56 47-100 acres, adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery and Harlem Railroad, Kings Bridge	70,934
Plot bounded n. by 67th st., e. by track of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, s. by 66th st., and w. by bulk-head line of New-York City, with riparian rights and rights in streets and avenues, one-third part	37,500
Same property, one-third part	37,500
Same property, one-third part	37,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

55th st., s. s., 445 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5	$8,500
56th st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x76x20	13,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Chatham st., corner Worth st., 3½ years, per year	$1,200
Grand st., No. 366, 5 years, per year	1,600
Rivington st., s. e. corner Goerck st., 24.1x75, 5 years, per year	1.200
Vesey st., No. 40, 5 years, 2 years, per year, $4,500, 3 years, per year	5,000
Warren st., No. 21, 21 years, per year	1,250
6th av., No. 197, 3 years, per year	2,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Suitable for public institute,

conservatory of music, or

French flats;

large three and a half story brick residence

and ground,

81 feet by half the block.

This eligible property, located only 125 feet from Broadway, will be sold to party willing to improve at once, on terms to suit. More ground can be had if wanted.

Apply on the premises, No. 39 East 18th st.
J. C. CLINTON, Agent.

MAPS OF THE GREATEST FORECLOSURE sale ever made in Kings County, viz., the Morrison Farm, 130 acres, 1,500 lots, situated at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, to be sold at auction by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., on TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, are now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 16th st., near 5th av.; eighteen rooms; all modern improvements; rents reasonable; also others at reduced rents.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

GREAT BARGAINS—TWO NEW BROWN-S ONE four-story houses, first-class, West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; cabinet finish throughout; $20,000. Also, a superior house and location, No. 308 West 58th st. See bills on premises.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH AV., A WELL-ESTABLISHED market, with all conveniences requisite for a first-class trade, and valuable lease. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$45,000.—FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, pefect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Will be rented to any one wishing to test the advantages of the place before purchasing, furnished, at $2,500. For further particulars address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house in the suburban part of Trenton, N. J., directly on the banks of the Delaware, of which it commands a fine view; the house is large and comfortable, containing about twelve rooms, plenty of cellarage, gas, water, &c.; the lot is 95x300, and is shaded by fine trees; also a stable and carriage-house; to a desirable tenant the rent will be low; or will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE or to let by the year or season, a dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the boulevard, about ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison; the grounds, ornamentally laid out, contain a great variety of fruit-trees, graperies, greenhouse, and spacious stables; the house has drawing-rooms, library, bath-rooms, &c.; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. MINOR & L. R. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

ON THE SOUND.—A CHARMING RURAL SPOT, good soil, location healthful, inexhaustible supply of good, pure water, for sale; choice stock; horses, carriages, farming utensils, house furniture; boating, yachting, game, and wild fowl abundant. X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy.
H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—A NEAT cottage; eight rooms; full lot; five minutes from depot and Singer's factory; terms $300 cash, balance in monthly installments instead of rent. E. R. KELLOGG, offices, No. 3 Broadway, 10 to 12 A. M. only, or 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons and evenings.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FARM OF 103 1-2 ACRES, NEAR BOUND Brook, on the Central R. R. of N. J. Price $10,000. Apply to
A. D. HOPE, 119 No. Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the splendid four-story Nova Scotia front dwelling, situated on 127th st., south side, eight feet west of 7th av., the residence of C. R. Thorn, Esq., who is about to remove to California; size 20x50x99; sale positive. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE ESTATE OF THE late Dr. Valentine Mott will be completed on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of the undersigned and of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, auctioneer.

This closing sale will embrace fifty of the most desirable lots in the property, including the whole front of 96th st. and the large lots on the Riverside Drive and Park.

And also the whole of the valuable water front.

And also the Brooklyn property, corner of Albany av. and Montgomery st., forming the north-east corner thereof.

HENRY A. MOTT, Executor and Referee.
JOHN CHETWOOD, Executor and Referee.
JAMES McQUADE, Referee.

R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

I WILL THIS DAY SELL, THROUGH SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, all the right, title, and interest of the estate of Wm. H. Canfield, deceased, in and to certain leasehold premises, known as the Broadway Cottage, and partly occupied as a coal-yard, being on the westerly side of Broadway, distant twenty-five feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of 49th st., in said City, being about four lots, more or less, with the buildings thereon; lease dated March 8, 1871, and being for six years thereafter.

For further information apply to WM. L. SANDS, on the premises, or LYTTLETON G. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 26 Broad st., New-York.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNLIMITED AND UNRESERVED SALE OF FOUR FOUR-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENTS AND STORES. Best paying property up town.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on
THURSDAY, May 7, 1874,
At the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Four four-story double tenements and stores, situated on south side 115th st., 150 ft. west of First av., each house 25x65x100.11 feet, and now rented for $1,464 per annum each.

Splendid chance for investment or speculation.

Maps and particulars at offices of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FARM OF 28 ACRES, AT SING SING.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The farm known as the Miller farm, containing twenty-eight acres of land, situate at Sing Sing, N. Y. This farm is north-east of the village of Sing Sing and one and a quarter miles from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The land is high and rolling, well watered by living springs, and adjoins the estates of Walter M. Mead and Prof. W. W. Hawks. There are three fine building sites on the farm, with southern views of the Hudson River; also, a young orchard of about three acres, a hay-barn and tool-house.

Messrs. Howland & Brandreth, at Sing Sing, will show the farm to parties, and give full particulars.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house,

NO. 364 WEST 23d ST.

Size, 24x48; lot, 73.10, more or less.

For further particulars apply to
AUCTIONEERS, NO. 3 PINE ST.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

FOR RENT—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, A fine commodious house, situated near the Boonton Falls, on Rockaway River, N. J., with extensive grounds, stables, carriage-house, &c.; garden planted and ice-house filled; one hour from New-York City, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Apply to A. F. DE CAMP, No. 9 University place, New-York City, or to WM. S. DE CAMP, office opposite Railroad Depot, Morris County, N. J., or to
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Real Estate Agent, No. 149 Broadway.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD, COMFORTABLE home, at Roselle, one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find a double brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order; good carriage-house; one and a half blocks from depot; plenty of shade and fruit trees; good garden; ample grounds, with arbor vitæ hedge around the whole; photograph of house at this office; rent low to a good family.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT PORTCHESTER, ONE hour from Forty-second Street Depot by New-Haven Railroad, five minutes from depot, a large mansion house and seven acres of land, all in complete order for immediate use; first-class place; fine Sound view; rent low. Apply personally only to W. K. PAYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON land near the shore to rent for the Summer; also, choice plots for sale. Catalogues given to applicants. We have also a special survey map of the country from Seabright to Deal. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, FULLY FURNISHED, extensive grounds handsomely laid out, complete stable and out-buildings, to rent to a good tenant at a low rent. Location, 133d st. and 10th av. All the comforts and conveniences of a City home combined with the advantages of a country seat. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at Unionport, Westchester County, within ten minutes walk of steam-boat and railroad communication with New-York. Apply to
JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, A nice two-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms in good order, with fine garden, plenty of fruit; rent to a good tenant, $350 per year. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 337 West 22d st.

RIVERDALE, HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET, house, stable, several acres of land; garden, fine view, modern improvements.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR RENT—AT REASONABLE RATES, FRENCH flats, with all modern conveniences, in house No. 566 Lexington av. For particulars inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

FLATS TO RENT IN THE NEW BUILDING, NO. 729 8th av., corner 46th st.; all improvements; best flats on the avenue.
TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; charming view; modern improvements; shade, fruit, lawns, stables; thirty minutes from Wall st.
JAMES Y. PENISTON, No. 1 Pine st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—TO LET, FOR THE SEASON, a first-class residence, completely furnished; beautiful lawn, large garden, ice-house, carriage-house, and stables. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CATSKILL.—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET for the Summer, near Prospect Park Hotel; river and mountain view. Address, for particulars, A. BANKS, Catskill, N. Y.

FURNISHED—SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN 45th st., near 5th av.; elegantly and thoroughly furnished; rent, $300 per month. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

TO LET—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE-front house, near Park av., in good order.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE—SEVENTY FEET DEEP, WITH CELLAR; also, rooms to let. Inquire at Room 4, 299 Mott st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK

will remove on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, to its new building,

BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.,

and in accordance with provisions of chap. 676, laws of 1873, will thereafter be known as the

Bond Street Savings Bank.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLE-IZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond cutting machine in operation.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INS. CO. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.

REMOVAL.

BRANCH OFFICE for the United States to
NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST., N. Y.

Paid up and subscribed Capital	$10,000,000
Fire Reserve and Surplus	3,700,000
Life Assets and Annuities	12,750,000
Cash Assets held by United States Branch	1,600,000

Fire and Life assets are entirely distinct, and one not liable for the other.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, Esq., Chairman, of E. D. Morgan & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI, Esq., of Fabbri & Chauncey.
DAVID DOWS, Esq., of David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, Esq., of late Dabney, Morgan & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT, Esq., of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers.
EZRA WHITE, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Managers.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to meet with the undersigned Trustees, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 24 Cooper Union Building. Attendance by the bondholders personally is earnestly desired.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, JOHN G. STEVENS, CHAS. W. OPDYKE, } Trustees under first Mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY, COHOES, N. Y., April 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 23 until the morning of May 5, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and Oswego Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Report and papers to sign are now ready at the office of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York. Bondholders will please sign at once.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The scrip coupon due May 1, 1874, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, from and after that date. JOHN F. ELY, Treasurer of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of Government tax on and after the 1st day of May next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AND FINE ARTS SALES-ROOM, No. 37 Nassau st. Best location on the planet. Real estate department, No. 21 Park row. (No connection with any other auction house.) Immense and largest sale of the season at 10:30 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 5, in the sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., of a great variety of household and office furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom suits, carpets, pictures, chairs, desks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Goods now on view.

Money always on hand to advance on auction consignments. Immediate returns made after sales.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AND PICTURE SALES-ROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK—BEST LOCATION ON THE PLANET; REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

No connection with any other house.

Highly important sale of first-class furniture, belonging to a gentleman who is about to leave the country, at 12:30 o'clock on MONDAY, May 4, in the private residence,

No. 42 SOUTH OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN,

consisting of a large and splendid assortment of parlor and bedroom suites, crockery, cooking utensils, carpets, pictures, &c.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES.

ALL DESIRABLE PATTERNS IN
FRENCH BEADED SLEEVELESS JACKETS, JETTED LACES,
SCARFS, VAILS, &c.
NEW SHADES IN
FILLE LACES, JETTED EMBROIDERY, &c., offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Miller & Grant, 879 Broadway, N. Y.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
"SATIN FINISH" AND ALL LATEST STYLES.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

BLACK GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOS, TAMISE, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS AND CRAPE CLOTHS,

MOHAIRS and ALPACAS.

GRENADINES

Two yards wide, warranted silk and wool, $2, $2 50, and $3, one-third below their real value.

Twenty-four-inch GRENADINES, plain and satin stripes, from auction, 50 cents a yard and upward, real bargains.

BLACK SILKS

A specialty, from $1; splendid and very rich at $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75, worth $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Long and square SHAWLS, CRAPE VEILS. Also, complete Outfits ready made. Orders promptly executed. Prices guaranteed in every instance.

W. JACKSON,

IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS,
BEAUTIFUL PORCELAINS, VELVET CASES, $5 EACH
Broadway, corner 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—ON MONDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold the Plate-iron Rolling Mill situated on Grand and Bishop sts. and the Morris Canal, in Jersey City known as the Bergen Iron Works. This property contains about ten lots of land, fronting on Grand st. There is a slate-roofed rolling mill, with sheds capable of storing 20,000 bushels of charcoal, also offices, &c. The machinery comprises four boilers, one main engine, cylinder 24 inches in diameter by 6-feet stroke; two auxiliary engines, 10 inches and 6 inches diameter of cylinders; one 24 inch blowing cylinder; complete train of plate rolls, 18 inches diameter by 80 inches long; corn shears, trimming shears, scrap shears, Nasmyth steam hammer, three heating furnaces, with return flue boilers, three sinking fires, buggies, over-head railroad, shafting, exhaust steam-pipes, &c., all now running and in good condition, sold subject to two mortgages, amounting to $19,250.

Terms—$500 when the property is struck off, balance on delivery of deed.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 35 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-room, No. 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, MAY 15, at 12 noon.
for account of whom it may concern: Twenty-three bonds of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company of $1,000 each, (hypothecated.)
Four bonds of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company of $500 each, (hypothecated.)
ALSO,
Seventy shares Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, par value of $10 each.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF Lease, Fixtures, Liquors, &c.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. BANG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction at No. 396 Broadway, corner of Walker street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 11 A. M., the lease of said premises for ten years from May 1, 1870; also, the counters, tables, chairs, bar, and bar-fixtures, mirrors, wines, liquors, &c., on said premises.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1874.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Assignee,
No. 218 Fulton street, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. P. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—The undersigned will, on the 15th day of May, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 656 Broadway, through Field, Morris, Fennet & Co., auctioneers, sell the stock of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and children's hats, furs and caps, and cloths, silks, &c. Also the fixtures, tools, and safe.
N. GODONE, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONday,) May 4, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Lily. Can be seen on Pier No. 6, East River. Also, 160 boxes Palermo Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Gaelic.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THIRD WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 67 Warren st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOHN A. GILMOUR,
GEORGE ROSSITER,
FRANCIS F. FELLERS,
DAVID HOLLIS,
GEORGE WOLF,
Board of School Trustees, Third Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors invite tenders for the supply of
6,000 TONS OF COAL
for use in their ferry steamers on the Detroit River, delivered on rail or vessel at their dock, at Windsor, in about equal monthly proportions to the end of August.
Also, for
15,000 TONS OF COAL
for use in their locomotives, about half to be delivered free on board cars on the company's premises at Suspension Bridge, and the remainder at Hamilton, up to the end of September. This coal to be "Beaver Hill," or coal of equal quality.

All coal to be good round Lump Coal, free from slack, and subject to the company's weights at receiving points.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 10th May next.

Cash payments monthly.
JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 29, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1874, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, for the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to the quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
BENJ. D. GREENE,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see City Record, copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS,
LOWEST PRICES IN NEW-YORK, CONSIDERING QUALITY. Broadway, corner 32d st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS-ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
IMPERIALS $8, CARDS $4 PER DOZEN.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STATIONERY.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 27, 1874.

By authority of the Quartermaster General of the Army, sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1874, for the delivery at this depot of Pittsburg Coal, Oats, Hay, and Straw, and Stationery, in quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will also be received at this office, and at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to be opened on the same day, and at the same hour, for the delivery at that station of Hard Wood, Pittsburg Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, in such quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

Separate bids for Fuel, Forage, and Stationery should be made.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.

Lists of the articles of stationery required will also be furnished on application, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids. JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, in charge of Depot.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FREDERICK GERMANN, FRANCIS COAN, FREDERICK HOLSTEN, ANDREW J. CASE, N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 10,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in the main ship channel, harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office until noon, May 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guarantee specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

CITY GAS COMPANY OF YONKERS.

Proposals will be received to furnish pipe as follows:
6,000 lineal feet of six inches.
1,500 lineal feet of four inches.
28,000 lineal feet of three inches.

Payable in stock of the Company. These works are all built and ready for operation.

Proposals will be received by E. R. JONES, Treasurer, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., April 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN NANSEMOND River, Va., near Suffolk, will be received until noon of May 27, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.
(KNABE BUILDING.)

Herr ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WILLing to teach in the forenoon, for room, board, washing, &c.; one hour from the City. Address ALPHA, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. [illegible] East [illegible] st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, May 9, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA	May 2
GRANADA	May 16
COLORADO	May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Tuesday	May 5	Caledonia, Thurs	May 14
Italia, Thursday	May 7	Macedonia, Sat'day	May 16
Utopia, Saturday	May 9	Elysia, Tuesday	May 19
Victoria, Tuesday	May 12	Olympia, Thursday	May 21

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage—from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Batavia, Saturday, June 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, May 30

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS	Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE	Saturday..June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	May 12, 2 P. M.
No Boat	May 19.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	June 9, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, May 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A. M.	Greece.Sat., May 23, 11 AM.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.	Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, INDISPENSABLE to American citizens going abroad, issued by RUFUS K. McHARG, Notary and Commissioner of Deeds for every State, No. 135 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN	May 2
PEMBROKE	May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. A. FISCHER, May 19.
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	April 30
CORINTH	May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	April 29
ATLAS	May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)	May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	May 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 500 American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, May 1.......3 P. M.	Friday, May 1.......7 A. M.
Saturday, May 2..3:30 P. M.	Saturday, May 2.......7 A. M.
Monday, May 4.......4 P. M.	Monday, May 4.......7 A. M.
Wed., May 6.......10 A. M.	Tuesday, May 5.......7 A. M.
Friday, May 8.......8 A. M.	Thursday, May 7.......9 A. M.
Saturday, May 9..1:30 P. M.	Friday, May 8..12:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & R. MYERS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eagleswood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT,
} Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
} Executors.

n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,

Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,

mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe offers for sale his establishment, consisting of a pair of stylish bay horses, sixteenhands high, together with landau, coupé, and clarence by Brewster & Co., of Broome st. Can be seen at private stable, No. 32 Lexington av.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY COB, six years old, 14.3 hands high; sound and kind; a lady can drive him; ain't afraid of nothing. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; SUFficiently large for two establishments; seven stalls; room for six carriages; rent, $1,000. Apply on premises.

COACH FOR SALE.—HAS LEATHER QUARTERS, and is suited for either country or City; in excellent order; made by Brewster & Co. Private stable, No. 126 West 17th st.

TO LET—THE COZY STABLE NO 34 WEST 44TH st.; five stalls and plenty carriage room. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av..
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, a large front room, bedroom communicating; both on the same floor. Address, with name, L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A LADY RESIDING ON WEST 19TH ST., near 5th av., desires to rent to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, apartments on second and third floors, with or without board; house, table, and attendance first-class; references. Address M. C. J., *Times* Up-town Branch Office.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,
Between 37th and 38th sts.

Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table. House and accommodations unexceptionable. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD, IN THE Ninth Ward, to a middle-aged single gentleman, without board, a furnished back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 43 EAST 10TH ST. BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place, limited accommodations for a few boarders in a first-class house. References exchanged.

BACK PARLOR WITH TWO EXTENSION rooms, unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, closets, and other conveniences. No. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for Summer, year, or temporarily. Summer prices.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 150.—TO LET, TO A gentleman, without board, large, nicely-furnished front room, second floor; all conveniences; references required.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family, owning their house, can give superior accommodations to physician, dentist, or others. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A few gentlemen in a private family within ten minutes' walk of Fulton, Catharine, and Bridge Street Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. AND 5TH AV.—SECond floor, four light, handsomely-furnished rooms; private table if desired: immediate possession. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Madison Park, a suite of three very desirable rooms on parlor floor to let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Also, a room on floor above, to a gentleman.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished, sunny front rooms on second and third floors; hall room for gentleman; references. Terms moderate.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.,
Two doors from 5th av.—Rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly.

ONE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMEly furnished, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av.

TWO COOL AND PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, at No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms en suite or separately can be obtained with house. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHed, to let to gentlemen only; references, No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 253 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, on moderate terms, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; reference required.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41.—SECOND floor to let with board; also fourth story front room; references.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST.—MRS. PITKIN OFfers one large and two smaller suites of rooms, with first-class board, at Summer prices.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.; furnished rooms, with board; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

THIRD-STORY ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; references exchanged. No. 19 East 46th st., near Windsor Hotel.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM TO rent with board; all conveniences; large closets; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table, to let in a private house. Apply at No. 266 4th av., south-west corner 21st st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 255 4TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board or breakfast; references.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF PRIvate house, No. 18 3d st.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT rooms, with superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or separate, with board; references exchanged.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1871.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.

d22-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.

ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.

ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. CAPOUL'S BENEFIT.

TO-DAY,
positively the final performances of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
M. VICTOR CAPOUL'S
BENEFIT MATINEE,
THIS MONDAY, MAY 4, at 1:30 P. M.

Mme. NILSSON. Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA. Mme. LUCCA. Mlle. TORRIANI.

Mlle. DI MURSKA sings by kind permission of Mr. F. Rullman.

The performance will consist of the following:

The First Act { FRA DIAVOLO.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Mlle. FREDA DE GEBELE,
CAPOUL, SCOLARA, BOY,
COLETTI, BARILI.

The Fourth Act { LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
NILSSON AND CAPOUL.

The Third Act { AIDA.
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
TORRIANI,
CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, COLETTI.

The Third Act { LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
ILMA DI MURSKA,
CAPOUL, SCOLARA, &c., &c.

Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor E. MUZIO, Mr. S. BEHRENS.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) May 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
Grand testimonial benefit tendered
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH,
and final performance of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
LUCCA. DI MURSKA. LUCCA.
DI MURSKA. LUCCA. DI MURSKA.

In conjunction with the principal artists, chorus, and orchestra of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The performance will consist of the following:
The first act FAUST,
The second act DER FREISCHUETZ,
The second act DINORAH,
The second act LUCREZIA BORGIA,
The fifth act HAMLET (the Mad Scene.)

Seats now at the Academy; also No. 701 (Schirmer's,) and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. STRAKOSCH'S BENEFIT.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 5, AT 8,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH,
the Director of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

tendered him by a number of distinguished citizens and patrons of the opera. The undermentioned renowned artists have volunteered their assistance:

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
DI MURSKA, LUCCA, DI MURSKA.

Mlle. DI MURSKA sings, by kind permission of Mr. F. Rullmann, in conjunction with the principal artists, chorus, and orchestra of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The performance will consist of the following:

GOUNOD—First act FAUST.
CAPOUL, NANNETTI.
WEBER—Second act DER FREISCHUETZ. (in German.)
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Mlle. CANISSA, PFLUEGER.
MEYERBEER—Second act DINORAH.
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
DONIZETTI—Second act LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
TOM KARL, NANNETTI.
THOMAS—Fifth act HAMLET, (The Mad Scene.)
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Directors and Conductors, { Signor E. MUZIO / Mr. S. BEHRENS

Seats now at Academy; also, Nos. 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.
THIRD TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL OF THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
May 5 to 10, 1874.
Principal Vocalists:
Miss EDITH WYNNE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Miss ANNIE L. CARY, Mr. NELSON VARLEY,
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.
THEODORE THOMAS' SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
and the Society's chorus of
SIX HUNDRED VOICES.

Handel's "Messiah" and in "Judas Maccabæus."
Bach's "Passion Music."
Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony."
Haydn's "Seasons."
Mendelssohn's "Christus" and "Hear My Prayer."
J. K. Paine's "St. Peter."
Dudley Buck's "God is Our Refuge," 46th Psalm,
and other celebrated choral and orchestral works.
Nine Concerts, Six of Oratorio, and Three of Symphony.
CARL ZERRAHN, Conductor of the Festival.
B. J. LANG, Organist.

Season Tickets at $15 each, for sale April 9, and single tickets to Oratorios, $1 50 to $2 50; and to Symphony Concerts, $1 to $1 50, for sale April 25.

Orders, accompanied by the money, may be addressed to Mr. A. P. PECK, at the Boston Music Hall.

A. P. BROWNE, Secretary.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The charming actress MARIETTA RAVEL, in the thrilling military drama of JARTINE, THE PRIDE OF THE FOURTEENTH.	The celebrated tragedienne, Miss SOPHIE MILES, in the great sensation of AURORA FLOYD. Concluding with the drama ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The new sensational drama,
WILD CAT NED.
The WILSON BROTHERS in new acts.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER,
CHARLEY WHITE.
The best entertainment in the City.

PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK-On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

MORTON HOUSE,
GREENWICH POINT,
CONN.,

Situated on Long Island Sound, one hour and ten minutes from New-York, by rail. Daily steam-boat during season. Lighted throughout by gas; running water in every room. Best furnished Summer house in America. Accommodations for 200 guests. Fine boating, fishing, and sea bathing; good stabling. House open 1st June. Now open for inspection. For information and terms apply on premises, or to the proprietors, ASHMAN & MORTON, (Sinclair House,) No. 754 Broadway.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address

EDWARD COZZENS.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the season June 1, 1874. This hotel has been rebuilt and refurnished. A number of large rooms are now being fitted up for families, who can be accommodated at very low rates.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

LENOX HOUSE.
GREENWICH, CONN.
First class in all respects.

I would advise families looking for a fine and healthy Summer resort to go to Greenwich and see the Lenox House. Grounds and everything more attractive than last Summer. Apply for rooms at the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., or at Greenwich, Conn. A. J. RUTJES.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot. This location is unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE,
BERGEN POINT, now open for the reception of guests; twenty minutes from New-York, $6 per month commutation; favorable prices to early occupants.
R. McMICHAEL.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

Englewood House,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paradise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MRS. NIBLO IS PREPARED TO ARRANGE with parties desiring board at Montclair, N. J.; house and grounds large and well shaded; plenty fruits and vegetables; accommodation for coachmen and horses; references exchanged. Apply at livery stable near depot.

IN GREENWICH, ON THE WATER, FIVE minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Station and near the Sound. Rooms large and well furnished; table first class. Boating, bathing, fishing, and stable accommodations. Address
S. T. S., Post Office Box No. 2 Greenwich, Conn.

AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—TEN MINUTES from depot; thirty-five minutes from 34th st.; forty-five minutes from James slip; trains half hourly; board at reasonable terms for two; no other boarders. P. X., Newtown, Long Island.

PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE ARRANGEments for board at the Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, call on or address L. R., No. 15 East 46th st. References exchanged. Accommodations for coachmen and horses.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH, druggist.

ELIZABETH.—QUICK TRANSIT; THIRTY-FIVE minutes from New-York; everything desirable in location, rooms, and terms. Grove st., first house east of Bond st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLE TEMPERANCE, CONTAINING DR. CROSBY'S SERMON, for sale by BRENTANO, Union square.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN P. T. BARNUM'S
HIPPODROME, THE LARGEST HIPPODROME,
AMUSEMENT ON EARTH! BUILDING
ASTONISHING OF THE MONSTER SUCCESS
ENTERPRISE! SCENES ON BRILLIANT
THE GREAT RACE COURSE! QUARTER-MILE
CHARIOT RACES! STEEPLE-CHASES! HURDLE RACES!
FLAT RACES! PONY RACES! ELEPHANT RACES!
MONKEY RACES! ROMAN STANDING RACE! LIBERTY RACES!
BEAUTIFUL AND TRAPEZE ACTS! THRILLING
JOIGNERY, HERCULES! THE MODERN
CAMEL RACES! &c., &c., &c. OSTRICH RACES!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Menagerie Department opens at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Grand Pageant of the CONGRESS OF NATIONS moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Avoid the crowd by attending the afternoon performance, which entertainment is equal in every respect to that of the evening.

Reserved seats for orchestra and balcony can be purchased three days in advance at box-office, (open from 8 to 4,) and at Millet & Co.'s music store, No. 437 Broadway.

Orchestra, $1; balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Private boxes, seating four, $6.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Begins at 8:15, over at 10:30.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!
The
MOST
Perfect
OF
ALL
Modern Dramas.

Every night and Saturday Matinee
FOR A
BRIEF SEASON
ONLY.

MISS ADA DYAS	as	Raymonde
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Mme. Guichard
MRS. G. H. GILBERT	as	Manon
MISS NINA VARIAN	as	Bonette
BIJOU HERON	as	ADRIENNE.
MR. CHARLES FISHER	as	Capt. Montaiglin
MR. GEORGE CLARKE	as	M. Octave
MR. JAMES LEWIS	as	Jovin
MR. FRANK HARDENBERG	as	Remy

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH

ENGAGEMENT FOR A
LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS, WITH
THE POPULAR AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
who will make his first appearance at this theatre
on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, and
appear every evening during the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1:30,
in Dr. Bird's classical tragedy, in five acts, entitled,
THE GLADIATOR,
purchased by Mr. McCullough from the Executors of the
late Edwin Forrest,
sustaining his great rôle of
SPARTACUS.
He will be assisted by
Miss LILLIE..........as..........SENONA
Her first appearance at this theatre.
Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN..........as..........PHASARIUS
His first appearance here this season.
And the whole strength of the company.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUSHMAN.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6,
Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9,
Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."

NOTE.—The second part of each Reading will consist of Miscellaneous Selections.

Morning Readings at 2. Evening Readings at 8.

Reserved seats, $1. Tickets for any of the single Readings for sale at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. S. A. SWALM...Proprietor | G. L. FOX......Manager
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
The most wonderful pantomimist in the world,
Mr. GEO. L. FOX,
the original, in
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY,
AT HOME,
Introducing his World of Wonders.

PARK THEATRE.
BROADWAY AND 22d ST.,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES FECHTER
in
LOVE'S PENANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
Admission, 25 cents.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.

LECTURES.

HYGIENIC LECTURES BY DR. I. DE VER WARNER, at the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st. Admission THIS EVENING free. Subject—THE SKIN, HAIR, BATHING, AND CLOTHING. Very extensive illustrations.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN and EDGAR BRADFORD CLARK, Executors of the last will and testament of RALPH CLARK, deceased, plaintiffs, against KENNETH MACLEA, JOHN SAMUELS, RICHARD W. NEWMAN, and FRANKLIN MEAD, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 10, 1874.

WM. H. INGERSOLL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
New-York City.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the New-York County Court-house, on the 11th day of April, 1874. WM. H. INGERSOLL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap13-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against A. LASKY and HERMAN BOCK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Broadway, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1874, besides the costs of this action and two dollars and five cents protest fees.—Dated March 20, 1874.

J. W. FEETER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the New-York City and County Clerk's Office on the 28th day of March, 1874. J. W. FEETER,

mh30-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against A. LASKY and HERMAN BOCK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 1.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 16th day of February, 1874, besides the costs of this action, and two dollars and three cents protest fees.—Dated March 6, 1874. J. W. FEETER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the New-York City and County Clerk's Office on the 28th day of March 1874. J. W. FEETER,

mh30-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.

151ST TO 158TH

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the New Play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

_ The public are informed that the protracted run of this MOST CHARMING PLAY, which has entered upon the SIXTH MONTH, and which might be indefinitely extended, must shortly be brought to a close, to enable the Management to avail themselves of the services of other members of the Company, for whose appearance there have been many requests.

☞ In preparation for MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL, Alexander Dumas', fils, great play, CAMILLE, in which Miss CLARA MORRIS, (who has returned from her brilliant starring tour,) Miss MAUDE GRANGER, and Mr. JOHN PARSELLE will reappear.

TUESDAY, May 5, Benefit of Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY.

FRIDAY, May 8, Benefit of Miss KATE CLAXTON.

SATURDAY, May 9, at 1:30 P. M., twenty-third Matinée of LED ASTRAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
PRODUCTION,
after careful and elaborate preparation,
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING; ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE
T. W. Robertson's exquisitely-beautiful comedy of
SCHOOL.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as..........JACK POYNTZ
(His original character.)

Mr. John Gilbert	as	Dr. Sutcliffe
Mr. John Brougham	as	Beau Farintosh
Mr. Harry Beckett	as	Mr. Krutz
Mr. Edward Arnott	as	Lord Beaufoy
Mr. J. W. Peck	as	Vaughan
Miss Effie Germon	as	Naomi Tighe
Miss Jeffreys-Lewis	as	Bella
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Mrs. Sutcliffe

Tilly	Pupils at Cedar Grove House.	Miss K. Bartlett
Milly		Miss A. Rowe
Laura		Miss C. Bate
Clara		Miss J. Clark
Kitty		Miss J. Ross
Hetty		Miss T. Morgan
Lulu		Miss E. Simpson
Fannie		Miss H. Germaine
Sallie		Miss Edwards
Josephine		Miss Elton

SCHOOL MATINEE SATURDAY, MAY 9, AT 1:30.
Box-book open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

MISS
NEILSON

At the close of the most brilliant engagement of the year at Booth's Theatre, will give, as her FAREWELL APPEARANCES this season, two readings,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 9.
PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY:

NEILSON'S FIRST AND ONLY READINGS IN AMERICA.	"Lady Clare"	Tennyson
	"Phèdre"	Racine
	"Dora"	Tennyson
	"Love for Love"	Congreve
	"Romeo and Juliet," Balcony Scene,	Shakespeare
	"The Knight and the Lady,"	Ingoldsby Legends
	"The Charge of the Light Brigade,"	Tennyson

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Sale of seats will commence Monday morning, May 4, at Steinway Hall, at 114 and 701 Broadway, and the principal hotels.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
THE GREAT STORM
THE GREAT STORM
THE GREAT STORM
Over
LONDON.
Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning.
NO UMBRELLAS WANTED.
Two performances daily. Admission, $1.

PARK THEATRE.—CHARLES FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR..........Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
MISS
COOMBS
in her exquisite impersonation of
LADY TEAZLE,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with a grand "old comedy" cast.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Of
The celebrated Prestidigitateur,
Prof. HERMANN.
Box plans at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at box office Academy of Music.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.—"ON THE SHORES of that Beautiful River," Blake, 40 cents; "Join the Dance," waltz song sung by Mme. Nilsson, 50 cents; "Sweet May," trio, by Barnby, 50 cents; "At Home Waltzes," Strauss, 75 cents; "Haddon Hall Reminiscence," by Richard Hoffman, 75 cents; "Danbury News Man," Fiske, 75 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the Hospital, corner of Lexington av. and 42d st., TUESDAY, the 5th inst., 4 o'clock P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted. By order of the board.

R. M. HARTLEY, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-OWNERS in the New York City Marble Cemetery (2d st.) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held in the Directors' room, National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on Monday, May 4, from 12 to 1 P. M.

ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, May 5, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in the chapel of Rev. Dr. Montgomery's church, 35th st., east of Madison av., on behalf of Missions in Mexico.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. Suitable *for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with all* modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

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481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

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(Established A. D. 1850,)

CARL HEUSER, SUCCESSOR,

PUBLISHER & IMPORTER OF MUSIC

FORMERLY AT NO. 820 BROADWAY,
Has removed since May 1, to
841 Broadway and 59 East 13th St.

HAVEN & CO. PIANOS,

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
HAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

REMOVAL OF
The American Conservatory of Music
to No. 6 East 29th st., near 5th av.
Applications will be received from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

AN ORGANIST OFFERS HIS SERVICES—No salary required; Protestant Episcopal; where good congregational singing is desired preferred; is willing to train school children. Apply by letter to HANDEL, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

SERMONS AND SERVICES.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY—SERMON BY DR. REID.

The members of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church met yesterday at that place to hear Dr. John M. Reid, Secretary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, in behalf of its objects. It was originally intended that there should be three speakers, Dr. Reid, Mr. Hamilton, and Rev. M. S. Terry, the Pastor. The latter was too ill to appear, so that after a brief statement of the society's requirements by Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Reid delivered the address. He said that the Society had two objects—the extension or foundation of churches in different parts of the City, and the institution and maintenance of missions where there were none. This society was composed of all societies in the City churches banded together for the spread of the Gospel in destitute places. This year it needed $50,000 to carry out the work of the society, and it had to be derived from the New-York churches, which numbered forty. The relations between the Church Extension and the General Missionary Society were such that the former could not look to the latter for the requisite funds, because the appropriation by the parent body of any such amount as $50,000 would occasion dissatisfaction and growling among the other conferences outside of New-York. Dr. Reid next related the history of Twentieth Street Church, of which the Eighteenth was a branch, or, properly speaking, the same, and urged the congregation to believe that their own success and good fortune were cogent reasons for their hearty co-operation in the church extension. He likewise showed how great had been the results of efforts in this direction so far and notably in the spread of the Gospel in Scandinavia and other lands. As a vital reason for its careful establishment and enlargement in New-York, the speaker described the good to accrue to the City generally by the nurture and culture of religion among the poorer classes. He next read, as some guarantee for the future, these extracts of what had been done last year ending in March just past: In that month there were in New-York 16 churches and stations, 23 pastors and assistants, 16 Sunday-schools, 1,900 members in churches, and 4,061 teachers and scholars in Sunday-schools. During the year there were 700 conversions. The society is managed by a board composed of all the pastors of the M. E. Churches in the City, one lay delegate from each church, elected by the quarterly conference, and twenty additional (elected) members.

There are now connected with the society the following churches and missions, each in charge of a regularly-appointed Pastor: South Harlem, Second avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; Cornell Memorial, Seventy-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues; Sixty-first street, between Second and Third avenues; Eleventh street, near Avenue B; Tompkins street, near Broome; German, Tenth street, near Avenue A; and Emanuel, (colored,) Attorney street, on the east side of the City; Washington Heights, corner Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third street; Grace Church, One Hundred and Fourth street, near Ninth avenue; Free Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue; Perry street, near Greenwich street; and St. Mark's, (colored,) Thirty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, on the west side. Of these, all, except the Tompkins street and German missions, have permanent locations and buildings. The property now occupied by the Emanuel (colored) Church was purchased by the society during the past year, and the property occupied by the Free Tabernacle, (formerly Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church,) which was generously donated to the society by the pewholders, at the close of the previous year, was early last year opened as a free church for the masses. In addition to the above, the society has under its care the following churches and missions on the west side, which are comprised in one circuit, in charge of one minister, appointed by the conference, and four assistants: Broadway, corner Sixty-eighth street; Thirty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue; Hope Chapel, Mott street, near Spring; and Franklin street, No. 186. Of these the Thirty-fifth Street Church has a permanent location and chapel; the others are located in hired apartments or buildings. A neat and comfortable parsonage has been built during the year for the Washington Heights Church, at a cost of about $8,000, one-half of which has been borne by the local society of the church. The work at the Free Tabernacle, in Thirty-fourth street, under the new management, has met with gratifying success, sufficient funds being raised by the local society to defray all the current expenses of the church during the year. Dr. Reid closed his address with an appeal to the congregation to contribute to the good work. A collection was then taken, and, with the donations made by some to receive life memberships in the society for friends, nearly $300 was raised.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—REV. MR. BEECHER ON CHEERFULLNESS IN RELIGION.

Plymouth Church was crowded yesterday morning, and the services were regarded with especial interest. The first Sunday in May is observed by the congregation with particular devotion. The number of communicants was unusually large. In addition, the services were made more attractive by the extension of the hand of fellowship to 102 new members, and their formal reception into the church. The new members were admitted on application, or on letters of introduction from sister congregations, on the report of a committee appointed to consider the matter. A large number of the applicants were baptized by the pastor. After the usual service of song and prayer, Mr. Beecher preached from the text, "Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing constant in prayer."—Romans, xii., 12. He observed that joy was a quality which belonged to the higher nature, and pain was a mood which pertained to any of the faculties of the soul. There was a double action both of the physical organization and the mental. The nerve was in health, and, speaking according to its own nature, responded pleasingly and joyfully. If it be in unhealth or be treated contrary to its nature, it operated inversely and inflicted pain. Properly speaking, pain was a quality of the body; suffering was a term to designate the pain of mind. In respect to the faculties of the soul, their action brought enjoyment, but if they be violated, or wrongfully or unequally apportioned or dealt with, then they had an inverse power of inflicting suffering. Pain bore to the body the same relation which suffering bore to the mind. It was the same relation which medicine bore to the body; it was not food, but was that which was taken for the purpose of restoring health, and pain and suffering were either remedial or educational to inspire men to a higher development of life. Joy was normal, and was the response expected from every faculty of the human soul. Pain and suffering and all forms of discipline and self-denial were not to be despised, nor were we to suppose that anybody escaped them; but it was one thing to regard them as instrumental to a higher purpose and another thing that they were the legitimate ends to be sought after. The ideal of perfectness was a mind acting in a body so perfect that there was pleasure in all its actions. In connection with this thought he addressed himself to the question whether Christianity was a pain or a pleasure. Was religion a pæan or a requiem; was it set to the key of sadness or of victory? All sufferings were characteristic of a normal condition, and all enjoyment had a tendency to grow toward the perfectness of joy. Joy was the sign of health, strength, and holiness, and sorrow indicated that we were undergoing a course of medical treatment. The popular idea of religion was that it was, on the whole, dolorous; that it was very much of a commercial transaction, in which we paid a certain amount here for enjoyment hereafter. In order to be good Christians men paid a good many things for the sake of an equivalent in the future, and they deemed that to obtain the title they were called from the world and all its liberties and the plentitude of its excitement to go into the narrow and straight way of the Church, and be subject to its methods, ordinances, and restrictions. He did not so regard religion; it was the soul taken out of the prisoner which was taught again a new health and liberty. The New Testament recognized the royalty of suffering and the element of solemnity which underlies it; but the whole Scripture was full of joy and hope. Then there was the view of Christianity which made conscience a vital point and induced a perpetual self-watching lest they shall violate it. Their belief was comprehended in the general phrase, living on the sense of responsibility. Conscience appeared to him to be the bones of the mind, healthy and useful when covered and clothed, but sickly and of no benefit when exposed. Again, there were those who believed that religion was pain, and the more pain the more virtue. The ascetic school had damaged Christianity exceedingly, and there still remained in the popular notions of religion these vitiated elements of asceticism. There was also the school which might be termed the sober view of religion, wherein religion has been preached as a grand sobriety, as a magnificent solemnity, and men have been taught to have such a sense of the dangers of the future, and the responsibilities laid upon them, that they always maintain the utmost sobriety and solemnity. This view of Christianity was like a view of nature by night, and all these religious theories he disregarded. The distribution of tracts was another feature for the propagation of faith, and while it possessed elements of good, he believed their tendency was to damp the spiritual ardor of good men. The best thing about them, he humorously observed, was the fact that nobody read them. Religion gave men the highest possible manhood. We were brought out of a lowly condition, and the aim of true Christianity was to double and quadruple the power of the individual, his foresight, his liberty, his scope of thought, his power of imagination, his intelligence, and the joyfulness of his life. It was not that it promised this hereafter, but it was its object to produce it here, to begin and carry out the work and have the final consummation in Heaven. Long before the science of mind was studied the human soul inspired religious instruction, and he asserted that when men would succeed in searching to the bottom the mental organizations the New Testament will be studied and better appreciated than ever before. Jesus was transcendently happy, and, though suffering always, was the most cheerful and enjoyable man in Judea. There was nothing more likely to keep company with anger and combativeness than conscience. When a man wanted to do things which were disallowable, he quieted his conscience, and felt bound by a sense of duty to be cruel and bitter and persecuting. He insisted that conscience should work toward joyfulness and health, and not toward fear and darkness. Every man should work in the light of reason, but reason should work toward joy, and not toward pain. Many religious men were extremely disagreeable companions, and their character in this regard destroyed the effect of their virtue. No one should be religious from a low, grovelling motive, but from the higher ones indicated in the teachings of Scripture. Courage, hope, and joy were the grandest elements of man, and even in worldly affairs spiritual manhood was the great promoter of success.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. W. T. SABINE.

The congregation of the First Reformed Episcopal Church worshiped yesterday in the edifice at Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue, occupied by Dr. Tyng's congregation during the rebuilding of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, who, it will be remembered, resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Atonement a few days since. Rev. B. B. Leacock, D. D., officiated as assistant. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, the demand for seats being so great that the space set apart for the choir had to be placed at the disposal of the worshipers. The services were of the extreme Low Church type, and such as may be witnessed in the country churches in Great Britain, where ritualism is still unknown. The prayers and responses of the Episcopal service were devoutly repeated, and the congregational singing was participated in with much fervor. Rev. W. T. Sabine took for his text the third verse of the second Epistle of St. John: "Grace be with you, mercy and peace from God the Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the Father, in truth and love." Such was the salutation of St. John to the interesting family to whom the epistle was addressed, and such, the preacher said, was his salutation that day to his brethren of the congregation, believing as St. John did, setting forth the same truths as he did—at the inauguration of a ministry which might be long or short, in the Providence of God—a ministry which, so help him God, should be devoted to the setting up of the doctrine for which Christ died; and in inaugurating it what could be better for him to say than "Grace be with you, mercy and peace from God the Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ." This was their aspiration on this day of gladness; this their expectation of the future, and when the ministry then being opened should come to a close, may Pastor and congregation be able to say, in devout thankfulness to God, "Mercy and grace have been with us." This grace was like a fertilizing stream, the source of which was in the everlasting hills, coming down from God the Father and Jesus Christ the course of which could be traced for years by the blessings of devotion and genuine Christian love manifested by its presence. These blessings should be sought from God and Jesus Christ, the source of all goodness. Let the Pastor and the congregation understand this at the outset of the ministry. The congregation and church which had the blessings flowing from the grace of God and Jesus Christ must be blessed in an eminent degree. These blessings could not be traced to mere human intelligence or philosophy, but to the Father and Jesus Christ. This was no new religion, no startling intelligence, but the old, old story to which a sin-smitten world had listened for ages, and would listen for ages to come. They should stand there to tell of the love of the Father who gave His only begotten son that whoever believed on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life, and who sent not His son into the world to condemn it, but that the world through Him might be saved; and of the crucifixion of the Savior, and the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit. Jesus, and Jesus only, should be the burden and the key-note of their whole ministry. Of Jesus he wished then and forever to speak; to Him he pointed his hearers, and for Him he wished to live. Just in proportion as Jesus would be affectionately, lovingly, simply, and believingly lifted up in the pulpit and in the pews, so would the prayer of the text be fulfilled and grace and mercy be within the walls of their church. The preacher, after defining the Scriptural meaning of the word "grace," said that only the forgiven could be made happy. Men should be justified before they could be sanctified; thus in the letters of the Apostles grace came first and mercy after. The language of the text was that of the speaker to his congregation. From his heart he said "Grace and mercy be with you to-day." When they beheld a man standing firm in the truth, and ready to support it, they were justified in saying that mercy and grace rested on him; and when they saw a congregation worshiping loyally and affectionately the inference was no less clear that mercy and grace were in their midst. Surely these wayside boughs in the Summer heat, these glorious pasturages watered by the fertilizing stream proceeding from the everlasting hills, testified to that grace of which he had spoken. This was the first time in the short history of their church that they had assembled in an edifice of their own—an edifice which, although hired for a certain period, was their own house, subject to their own control, having a settled Pastor, a devout band of worshippers, and regularly-appointed services. The spirit of love was in their midst urging them to high and holy doings for the glory of God. Surely there was everything within to bind them together, and everything without to make them stand fast. They were free to worship in the service which they had all loved since they had first lisped at their mother's knees. They were free from the burdens which had been so grievous and irksome to some of them, with the work that had to be done for Jesus. They were indeed free, and could say, in the language of the inspired writer, "Our lines have fallen in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." If grace and mercy were given to them; if they simply trusted in the Lord Jesus, and served Him, what was it that they might not—banded together in love as they were—do for Jesus? United in what they knew to be right, they had reason to be joyful, and should hold firm together, testifying to what they did believe rather than to what they did not believe. They should do so, however, not in controversy or in anger, but in love. Let the past be forgotten; let by-gones be by-gones; let them, in the words of the Apostle, forget things behind, and push on to their high calling. Let their church be a church for the people, where rich and poor should meet together to worship God, who was the Maker of them all. Let their services be devout, and their singing congregational. Let it be a praying church, each member praying in his own private closet. Let it be a paying church, ready at all times to make sacrifices for the promotion of Christ's kingdom on earth. Let it be a working church, each of its members feeling that he had something to accomplish for Jesus. Let it also be a loving church, the members known to each other, and working in unison for the glory of God. But, above all, let the church give the praise to Jesus, acknowledging Him as its head, and the source of true greatness and strength.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. T. ARMITAGE ON FAITH.

The services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which Rev. T. Armitage is Pastor, were of a notable character yesterday morning. The act of "giving the hand of fellowship" to a number of newly-admitted members formed a portion of the ceremonial. The Pastor took as his text a portion of the forty-eighth verse of the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, being the words of Jesus when the afflicted woman touched his garment: "Who is it that touched me?" In opening his discourse, he said he need not recite the incidents surrounding this occurrence. The poor woman had been bowed down with infirmity for twelve years, which had not only become chronic, but incurable. All the ingenuity of human science had been expended upon the case, and had failed. She had expended all her material substance among physicians without avail, and under the Mosaic law she had been read out of the congregation as unclean. Her misfortunes had been very great, for it is expressly told that she had suffered many things by physicians as well as by disease. She felt that she trembled upon the verge of death, and was forced to Christ perhaps as much by poverty as by pain, convinced that some desperate effort must be made. She said, I will press through the crowd; I will push aside, to the right and to the left, all that are in my way; I may not venture to touch his person, but if I can but touch the clothes that cover his person I shall find them so surcharged with healthful virtue that I shall be healed. And so she made her way in the throng until she touched the fringe of his garment. This fringe, or, probably tassel, was the distinctive badge or designation of the Jews appointed by God to be worn by them. In faith she touched the fringe, and that moment felt a thrill of vigor and health, a light-heartedness and renewal of power, that she had not known for many years. Jesus feeling that power had gone out of him, said, "Who is that touched me?" They all began to deny that they had touched him, and even the veteran Peter said: "It is strange, Lord, that Thou shouldst ask who touched Thee when the throng is so great, and many have touched Thee." But Jesus knew that some one had touched him for a particular purpose, with faith as the prompter to the act, and that in recognition of that faith power had gone out from him, strength had flowed from the source into the stream. The woman, seeing that she could not steal a blessing; that she could not hide her shame and wrong—for, being unclean, she was forbidden to touch those that were clean—she felt that she had broken the laws, fell down and said, "Lord, it was I who touched Thee," and Jesus bade her be of good cheer, and go her ways, for her faith had made her whole.

The preacher then proceeded to draw from the text the lessons which were to be learned, and said that we were first led to see that in order to be healed we must draw that healing from the power of Christ. If the sinner will be healed, he has no place to go, no physician to visit, no plea to put in, only Christ. The next lesson drawn from the text was that healing power can be drawn from Christ, only by personal contact with Christ. One would have supposed that that woman, being ceremonially unclean, would have devised some other way of endeavoring to obtain Christ's healing aid than by touching him, though there might have been in her mind some faint superstition that there was a sort of mysterious psychological power pervading even his clothing. But she braved the possibility of punishment for her transgression of laws in order that she might be healed by going to Christ himself and touching him. She brought her faith right down to personal contact. We may not appeal to the historical Christ, to the metaphysical Christ, nor to the ideal Christ for healing of souls diseased with sin, but must come straight to the embodied Christ, to Jesus the Son of Nazareth. Another lesson to be drawn from this narrative was that the healing power of Jesus to those who seek him is never diminished nor abated. At this time he was on his way to raise from the dead the daughter of Jairus, the Centurion. The woman touched him and power went out of him, but he went on his way and Jairus rejoiced for his daughter was raised to life. Such outgoings of the saving and merciful powers of our Lord in no wise weaken the sources and supply of his powers, or exhaust the resources of his love and compassion, and he was ever ready to exert it, only needing that those who seek it shall come to him in faith, in earnestness of purpose, and in meekness of spirit.

The ceremony of "giving the hand of fellowship" took place at the close of the sermon. Some sixteen persons were admitted, most of them being quite young, and as the Pastor addressed words of hope, sympathy, endearment, and welcome to each, a large portion of the congregation was moved to tears.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. THOMAS LODGE.

Rev. Thomas Lodge, the new Pastor of the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, conducted the services in that edifice yesterday morning, selecting his text from Exodus, xiv., 15, "And the Lord said unto Moses, wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." There are, said the speaker, some great crises in the life of every man, and in the histories of all Kings. The time comes to all of us, when new duties are imposed on us, and we are called upon for greater sacrifices than ever before. New and startling demands are made. Old faces assume new expressions. To such a crisis the disciples of the Lord had arrived, when He made especial requisition upon their faith. Peter asked the Lord how many times he should forgive his brother, "seven times?" said he. "Nay," answered the Lord, "until seventy times seven." At this reply all the disciples were astonished. It was just such a crisis, said the speaker, that the children of Israel had encountered, when they arrived at the Red Sea. They could see only one method of escape, and that was by the road they had traversed. This road being blocked by King Pharoah and his hosts, they upbraided Moses for bringing them so far, only to die at last, as they thought, in the wilderness. Moses himself was very much discouraged, and he called upon the Lord to show them what to do, and the Lord answered, saying, "Tell the children of Israel to go forward." They obeyed him; a passage was opened for them through the waters, and they were saved. Trials were also plentiful, said the speaker, in the history of every Christian church, and without the assistance of Divine Providence the church would often be overwhelmed. Difficulties, he said, could always be surmounted with faith. The observing eye could discern in the highly-polished granite the purpose of the artist. Could the block of marble be endowed with intelligence and the power of speech, what a story it could relate of the various processes through which it had passed, from the rough block to the highly-polished surface. The Christian was in a similar condition. He need the assistance of his pastor and his class-leader and Sunday-school teacher, to enable him to remove the dross and rough surfaces from his character and life. The deliverance of the children of Israel was a very great miracle. There were 600,000 people, a vast host of brick-makers, unskilled and uneducated. They seemed to be without any power of guidance in themselves, and utterly dependent upon Him who always leads His children. Behind them was a mighty host of skilled warriors, in perfect development. Thus it was with Christians. Oftentimes they were in the hands of this great world, and its voices and corruptions, but, God always interfered at the proper moment, and saved His children. He never was a moment too early or too late. The Israelites were not strangers to miracles; they had witnessed them before; they had been favored with a sight of God; and yet it seemed as if, accustomed though they were to the manifestations of the goodness of God, they had entirely forgotten it, and stood before the sea utterly dejected until God came to their relief. The second observation of the text, while it illustrated the assistance rendered by God in cases of necessity, served also as an admonition to them in successes. It often happened that the most signal victories were followed by a reaction of the faith of the Christians. They were too apt to rest upon their laurels. It was a matter of question in the opinion of the speaker, which was most dangerous to the Christian, "the trial or the triumph." It often happened that victories were lost by a lassitude on the part of the people. He exhorted his hearers to be constantly on their guard; to emulate the examples presented by John Wesley and Martin Luther, and recommended them to adopt for their guidance the motto of Julius Cæsar: "Never consider anything done while anything remains undone." In the field of Christian truth, he said, there would be found plenty of land yet uncultivated. There were more truths yet undeveloped in the Bible than would be found in medical lore. Had the church always lived up to the laws of charity, sectarianism and bigotry would never have existed. In conclusion, the preacher admonished his hearers to enter upon the new era with good will, and, pressing forward, cheerfully perform all the duties which might devolve upon them in the various departments of the church, and holding steadfastly to their faith in a bright reward hereafter.

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—REV. DR. SCHENCK ON "WILL WORSHIP VS. FAITH WORSHIP."

In accordance with notice previously given, Rev. Dr. Schenk yesterday morning preached an introductory discourse on the above theme, selecting as the basis of his remarks, Hebrews, x., 5: "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is, but exhort one another." The Doctor commenced his discourse by quoting the words of a tract writer who has said that he believed "the last day will show that where God has had a people He has always had a congregation." It was quite too late to argue the importance of the frequent and regular confession of Christ in public worship. The explicit command of God in His Holy Scriptures, the constant and universal usage of God's people and the spiritual exigencies of personal experience, are quite sufficient to lift the subject out of the arena of debate. As the principle of faith is declared to be the great moral leverage of the soul's elevation, and as faith cometh by hearing, it appears highly important that men should assemble together for the audience of the Gospel, so the religious life may be, by the Divine ordering, begun. The pearl of the promises is that of the adorable Redeemer, in which He pledges his presence." Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." The assembling together for worship was the meeting with Jesus. For one confessed believer to forsake the assembly of worshipers, or to give reluctant and stinted attendance, is to claim that another may, that many may, that all may, and this means disintegration and moral anarchy, the disruption of the Church, and the assertion of infidel individualism. Shall the Church have will worship or faith worship? Shall the assembling of Christians be regulated by the will of the individual or by the mind of God? Shall Christ be betrayed in the house of His friends, or shall that house be preserved as the stronghold of the faith? The refusal to confess before men by the creature is the sure precursor of divine disinheritance. From the earliest period of history public worship has been regularly offered. Beginning with the typical and tragical sacrifice of Abel, eminently noticeable by the first act of Noah after coming out of the ark, and all through the Patriarchal and Mosaic periods, wherever God's people have pitched a tent, they have always piled up an altar. And when the eternally-purposed Messiah came He prescribed this same duty. Piety cannot exist without prayer. We have fallen upon an age when the neglect of public worship has become a wide-spread and crying evil. The ark of God is in danger. It is true there are times and places when the gates of the temple are thronged, but the average usage of the large majority of Christians is to go to church when there is no plausible excuse for staying away. You will agree with me when I invite you to discriminate between true worship and its semblance and counterfeit. "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Worship, therefore, to be right in tint and texture, must be spiritual and not sensational—a sustaining conscientiously "the faith once delivered to the saints," and not a blank acceptance of any form of doctrine that happens to be popular or well put. In the public worship of God we have a great deal that is grand which is not Gospel. God is not worshiped by those who go to church to hear good preaching or good music, or good elocution in the recitation of the service. God is not worshiped by those who go to church to please themselves, to be entertained and gratified, intellectually or otherwise; who would have the eye fed on visions of beauty, or the ear charmed with gushes of melody, or the mind fascinated with glowing rhetoric and lordly logic, or the heart touched with the pathos of high-wrought sentiments. This is all very well, but it is not worship; or, if worship in any sense, it is only will-worship, not that of the affections. "Let us go and hear Rev. Mr. Wordpower," or, "have you heard the new soprano at the Church of St. Euterpe?" are the great attractions which fill most of the houses of public worship, just as people are actuated in selecting places of popular amusement. But the church cannot be made a place of amusement simply. Such things are a rank offense to God. Men may call it worship, but God gives it another name. Speaking of "popular preachers," Dr. Schenck said that while he would not say a word in depreciation of them, yet the fatal element is, that the interest concentrated in the man and not the cause he represents. The magnetism of personal influence is unlimited, and mighty works are done—but in whose name? Let such a preacher die, as die he must, and do his works follow him? Where are the masses that thronged to hear him? Violent sensations are brief, and followed by reactions. It is not by power, but by God's patient spirit, that religious triumphs are achieved. It is not by eloquence and wisdom, but by "the foolishness of preaching, that God will save them that believe." It is not the massed multitudes, but the "two or three" that have the promise of Christ's presence and blessing. The appetite that has battened upon and become morbid under a highly-wrought pulpit and an excitable auditory, knows only *ennui* under a different régime; and those who only occasionally indulge in such highly-seasoned food, beget a distaste for the simple bread of heaven and the unmixed water of life. For proof, witness the average diminution in the Sunday and week-day attendance in all our quiet and unpretending churches, where one appearance a week is getting to be the rule. It is a hideous mockery to reduce our attendance to church to a minimum service, and have that hinge upon convenience and personal circumstances.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The ladies' reception at the Palette Art Society will be held on the 11th inst. at the club-house, No. 7 East Twenty-second street.

At a general free fight in the saloon at No. 15 Bowery, yesterday morning, John Crown, of No. 49 Rose street, had his under lip bitten off.

The steam-ship Neckar, which left Bremen April 18 and Southampton 21st, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days.

Mary Green, the infant child of a drunken mother, a prisoner in the Tombs, died on Saturday night of exposure and neglect. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

James Carr, nineteen years of age, who fell through the hatchway at No. 143 Chambers street on Saturday, died yesterday morning at the Park Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

Solomon Dreisen, aged sixty-four years, residing at No. 82 Attorney street, died on Saturday night from the effects of a slight fall from the stoop of the house. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

Gerald Howard, a native of Baltimore, was arraigned yesterday at Jefferson Market, before Justice Morgan, for attempted felonious assault upon Officer Walker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Saturday night. He was held in $1,000 bail.

Yesterday Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Court, committed Andrew Flynn, of Spring street, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Flynn was arrested on Saturday night while brandishing a dagger.

About 3:20 P. M. yesterday a fire was discovered on the second floor of the four-story tenement at No. 327 Eighth avenue, occupied by Marks Cohen. The cause of the fire was not known. The damage will foot up nearly $1,000. The building was insured.

Officer Holloway, of the Sixth Precinct Police, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning found an unknown man unconscious on the sidewalk in Park Row. His head was badly injured, and it was supposed that he had fallen from a horse car. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Fire was discovered about 6:15 yesterday morning on the second floor of the three-story tenement at No. 19 Rutgers Place, occupied by James Hirschfield, who carelessly threw a lighted match where it ignited the bed-clothing. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $150.

Near Catharine Ferry on Saturday night, Edward Nolan, who resides in Brooklyn, charges he was attacked by three men, who tried to rob him. He grappled with them, and held one named John Marra, who was committed yesterday by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, on a charge of robbery.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. McAlear, occupying the second floor of No. 150 West Tenth street, left a lighted candle on the window-sill when retiring. The candle sat the curtains on fire. An alarm brought the firemen, and the flames were extinguished after causing a damage of about $50.

The body of Francis Campbell, twenty-six years of age, of No. 525 First avenue, one of the three men who were drowned from the plank of the Ocean Queen, on the 30th of April last, was found at the foot of Ninth street, East River, yesterday afternoon, and was delivered to his friends by order of Coroner Woltman.

The anniversary of the Seventh Street M. E. Sunday-school was celebrated last evening in the church building in Seventh street, near Third avenue. The Pastor, Rev. W. P. Corbit, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer. The exercises consisted of singing by the children and addresses by B. F. Judson and Rev. W. H. Du Puy, D. D.

Justice Flammer committed Ellen Clifford and James O'Brien on a charge of grand larceny, at the Tombs yesterday, on complaint of Jacob Hymes, of No. 71 Catharine street, who charged that while O'Brien engaged him in conversation, the woman Clifford left the store with three coats which she had stolen. The stolen property was recovered.

On Saturday night Officer Sullivan, of the Eleventh Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling-house No. 200 Allen street, and arrested Frederick Dickson, proprietor; also Edward Durah, John Hemsderf, Wm. Hulzman, Wm. Leedle, Frederick Stewart, Richard Butler, Thomas McCloskey, Wm. Burns, E. Somerville, and E. Mannering. They were all held for examination by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Prospect Park was crowded with pleasure-seekers yesterday.

Mrs. Bros, of No. 611 Grand street, Williamsburg, was seriously burned at her residence, yesterday evening, by her clothes taking fire from the stove.

Some young thief, about fourteen years old, snatched a pocket book containing $20 from Miss Kate Sweeney while she was walking in Fulton treet on Saturday evening.

Louis Renefrese, a child three years old, was scalded to death at his parents' residence, No. 500 Fifth avenue, by falling into a kettle of boiling water. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest.

During an altercation in Warren street yesterday morning Francis White was struck on the head with a shovel, and severely injured by Thomas Boylan. Boylan was arrested, and White was taken to the City Hospital.

John Canniff, residing at Rogers avenue and Warren street, was arrested yesterday morning, by Officer Murphy of the Tenth Sub-Precinct, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months for brutally assaulting his mother. Judge Semler regretted that he could not increase the punishment.

LONG ISLAND.

Annie Hurst, of West Flushing, who was abducted by two strange men, has been found in First avenue, New-York. The stories of the little girl are very contradictory, and she can give no information that will lead to the detection of the kidnappers.

Yesterday evening Officer Condon, of the Long Island City Police, found Martin Collingwood, of Dutch Kills, lying at the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue, with two severe wounds in his head, inflicted by his brother-in-law, Thomas Donohue, who struck him several times with an iron bar during a quarrel which arose between them. Donohue was arrested and held to await the result of Collingwood's injuries.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new building for the Neptune Boat Club House, at Factoryville, has been commenced on the site of the one which was recently burned down. The house will be the finest one of the kind in the country, and will cost when completed, exclusive of furniture, about $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Augustus Culver was arrested in Elizabeth on Saturday, on a charge of having thrown Erastus Heaton out of a boat while fishing on the Sound.

The newly-elected Mayor and Common Council of Rahway will be sworn in to-day. The Mayor will contest the legality of the appointment, by the outgoing Mayor and Council, of J. T. Crowell as City Treasurer.

Rev. Dr. Hiram Eddy, who recently resigned the position of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on account of the dissatisfaction of a number of the members, delivered an address at Keplar Hall, last night, on "A Free Church." That portion of the congregation which left with him intend to organize a free church, and Dr. Eddy advocated voluntary contributions and free seats, and stated that the church could be liberally supported if each member would give from $6 to $24 per annum.

BOYS' SUNDAY SPORT.

James Shields, aged thirteen years; Stephen Shields, aged nine years; Isadore Hagenbocker, aged thirteen years, and John Gauly, aged fourteen years, all young lads living in Williamsburg, went to Newtown Creek yesterday and hired a boat, in order to have some fishing and shooting. When the boys had rowed out some distance from the shore they began to fire off their guns into the water. One of the Shields boys was firing when the gun suddenly exploded, and Gauly was shot in the knee and badly wounded. Detective Hine, of the Sixth Precinct, was notified, and brought all the boys to the station-house, where they were held for examination.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

A young man named Frank McKay was arrested on Saturday by Special Officer Cotton, of the Brooklyn force, charged with obtaining money by false pretences in calling at various public schools and borrowing money from the teachers and janitors, representing that he was a son of a member of the Board of Education. He is also charged with swindling several persons out of small amounts of money, by representing himself to be A. W. Raymond, literary editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. McKay has, during the past two years, swindled numerous persons in Brooklyn by various false pretences.

AN UNHAPPY HUSBAND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

About noon yesterday, William Bramhorn, of No. 264 West Thirty-third street, had an altercation with his wife. He accused her of ceasing to love him, and said if she continued to treat him as she had done, he would put an end to his life. She retorted angrily, and told him that if he wished to kill himself she was willing. In fact she thought she could get along better without him than with him. Bramhorn went out into the yard, and soon afterward the report of a pistol was heard. Mrs. Bramhorn hurried in the direction of the sound, and found that her husband had shot himself through the head. He was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. There the bullet was found to have entered just below the right eye, and to the right of the nose. Its course was upward and backward, and it had evidently entered the brain. Bramhorn was placed in one of the cells on the ground floor, where everything could be kept as still as possible. The ball is still in his head, and the surgeon did not think it wise to attempt to either find or extract it. It is believed that he has hardly a possible chance of recovery.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., POLITICAL NOTES.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, retires to-day from his official position, and, at noon, Henry Traphagen, the new incumbent, will be sworn in.

This evening the Board of Education will organize. There is some excitement over the matter concerning a clerk to the board. It is expected that Martin Fink, the present incumbent, will be retained. Philip Gordon is looking for the position, but it is understood has secured only votes enough to tie Martin Finck's votes, the effect of which, if so, will be to keep Finck in his place.

To-morrow evening the Board of Aldermen meet and organize. The board has a Democratic majority of one, and a clean sweep of all the officials whom they can reach is threatened. A fight is going on for the City Clerkship, the most important and lucrative office at the disposal of the board. John E. Scott, the present incumbent, was originally the appointee of a Democratic Board, but has held the office under both Democratic and Republican administrations for the last ten years. The Chairman of the last City Executive Committee, Charles Keenan, claims the office at the hands of the party because of services rendered during the Spring campaign. He has sought to create a party sentiment against Scott, because Scott, after the conviction of the old Police Commissioners, refused to swear in Gov. Parker's appointees; but as the Supreme Court sustained him the complaint amounts to nothing, and is ineffective. In the caucus held the other evening the votes were evenly divided between Keenan and another candidate, and it is more than probable that no change will be made.

The Board of Freeholders, a county board exercising functions analagous to those of the New-York Supervisors, will meet at noon to-morrow and organize for the year. The Democrats control a two-third vote in the board, and it is here that most changes will probably be made. It is conceded that, Jersey City men having been Directors of the board for some years past, a man from the northern part of the county should be appointed Director, and William Stuhr of Hoboken will probably be elected. A strong effort is being made to displace County Physician Buck. Dr. Buck was originally the appointee of a Democratic Board, and has discharged his duties with ability and fidelity, and it is doubtful if the effort will succeed. Charles J. Roe, for many years Clerk of the board, will probably be re-elected, and Job H. Lippincott will be chosen counsel. A movement is on foot for the removal of Post, the Penitentiary Keeper, but as he was appointed for a term which has not yet expired, the movement will probably fail.

In Hoboken the Council and Board of Education organize to-night. The Democratic members of the Council caucused yesterday, but refused to divulge the names of the successful candidates.

WALTZ'S BRAIN.

A number of physicians made a post-mortem examination of the body of Joseph Waltz, the murderer, shortly after he was cut down. They found, the Albany *Journal* says, that the neck was broken by the fall, and that death resulted from that cause. They then trepanned the skull, and removed a quivering mass of brain, and, giving it a critical examination, were surprised at its unusual size. It weighed fifty-four ounces, while the ordinary average of the human brain is forty-nine ounces. The membranes and gray matter were found in a healthy state, and the convolutions were perfect. An incision made to detect any softening of the organ failed to discover any indications of that disease. The cerebrum was relatively greater in size than the cerebellum, and indicated that the intellectual faculties were largely developed. A critical examination failed to discover any organic malformation or disease, and the united opinion of the examiners was that there was nothing in the structure of that organ to indicate insanity. After the examination was completed, the brain was placed in liquor, and taken in charge by the village physicians. It is proposed to submit it to experts in Albany, with the hope of settling, if possible, the vexed question of the sanity of Waltz.

[Advertisement.]
THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—R. C. Clarke and man servant, Dr. Wallis, S. J. Thompson, E. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dicke and two children, John Henderson, Mr. and Miss Edwards, H. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ames, A. Watson, W. W. Morice, L. Carra, W. Rhodes, Jno. Rhodes, Mr. Simmons, C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, Miss Parker, Mr. J. Todhunter, Mrs. Levering, the (three) Misses Levering, C. J. Pliny, E. R. Frost, S. Blondheime, A. P. Blum, L. Palazie, Mr. and Miss Tweedy, Miss Richards, Mrs. Post and two children, Mr. Habershaw, Rev. W. C. Van Metre, W. F. Petre, Alfred Petre, J. B. Fryer, S. Williams, C. H. Schultz, H. W. Makin, Dr. G. N. Foster, D. Inglis.

In steam-ship Italia, from Glasgow.—Mr. White and wife, Mrs. Lockhead, Miss Ball, J. G. Stephens, Robert Craig.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:54 | Sun sets.....6:59 | Moon rises.10:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:34 | Gov. Island.10:23 | Hell Gate..11:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, May 3.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) L. Messurier, Liverpool April 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 51 cabin and 445 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. April 28, lat. 44 04, lon. 45 50, passed an iceberg; 29th, lat. 42 17, lon. 51 32, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 41 28, lon. 60 07, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; May 1, lat. 41 17, lon. 62 24, passed steam-ship Calabria, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger., new,) Meyer, Bremen April 18, Cuxhaven 19th, and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 914 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds, with rough sea, the entire passage. April 24, lat. 48 34, lon. 22 03, passed steam-ship Holsatia, hence for Hamburg; 29th, lat. 42 14, lon. 52, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool, and steam-ship Main, for Bremen; and in lat. 42 11, lon. 52 30, passed a Stettin steamer bound E.; May 1, lat. 41 06, lon. 62 40, passed a bark-rigged Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston April 25 and Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow April 16 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and fifty-four passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Zorilla, (Br.,) Cox, Trieste March 15, Venice 17th, Ancona 20th, Bori 23d, Messina 27th, Palermo April 2, Malago 10th, and Gibraltar 14th, with fruit to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Henry Flitner, (of Stockton,) Dickey, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Scopir, (Ital.,) Barborvich, Trieste 66 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Maria Laura, (Ital.,) Salene, Genoa 44 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Endeavor, (of Bath,) Montford, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKee, Progress 14 ds., with hemp to Thebauld Bros. Left no vessels.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) McCready, Savanilla April 8, and Carthagena 16th, with hides, &c., to Tucker & Henriques.

Brig Attie Durkee, of Yarmouth, N. S., McKinney, Matauzas 11 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sands, Caibarien 11 ds., with molasses to Rubira & Co.

Brig Almira, Scott, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. D. Brewster, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Martin, Bush, Virginia.

Schr. V. R. Yates, Holmes, Richmond, Va.

Schr. G. L. Bradley, (of Bucksport,) Shipman, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall. Left in port schrs. Annie Powers, for New-York, in 4 ds., and Lizzie Greig, for do. in 7 ds.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Quickstep, Hughson, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Charger, White, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Baker, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. War Steed, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Flemish, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Morris, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jas. Barret, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wesley Abbott, New-Bedford.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Providence.

Schr. Pavillion, ——, Providence.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Fitzgerald, Lawson, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. George E. Brandreth, Somer, Providence.

Schr. Columbia, Donavan, Providence.

Schr. Mary Emma, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Overton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Abel, Carr, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Flyaway, Knos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. H. C. Smith, Nichols, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. A. Reed, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Forest City, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. J. Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackburn, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charger, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Leeds, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Thompson, Tallman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alabama, Churchill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. V. Cook, Falkinburg, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mist, Muncey, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Elias Ross, Cathcart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. P. King, Bilven, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. T. Hedges, Harper, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. C. Forrester, Pedrick, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. H. Atwood, Foster, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Flow Boy, Halleck, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Balcomo, Somerset, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Collyer, Taylor, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward M. Bolton, Young, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Smith, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. and J. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Handy, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket.

Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Norwich.

Schr. Old Zach, Lewis, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ellen J. Hoyt, Crane, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. M. Rodney, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Jones, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. E. L. Courdray, Jenkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Venila, Torrey, New-Haven.

Schr. Capitol, Morris, New-Haven.

Schr. C. P. Snitis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Bennett, New-Haven.

Schr. H. M. Ridley, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. Alex. Wiley, Freeman, New-Haven.

Schr. M. A. Connor, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Patron, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, New-Haven.

Schr. Montrose, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. Abby Gale, West, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. F. Carman, Ketchum, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelley, Dennisport, with fish to order.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Greenport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. Aurelia, Terry, Orient, for Rondout.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Stonington.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. Aid, Simms, Stonington.

Schr. Sallie Chatre, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Ida, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Brooks, Nantucket.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Newport.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Newport.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Massachusetts, Lewis, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. M. A. McCann, Cavanagh, Wood's Hole.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Buel, Hartford.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Jarvis, Hartford.

Schr. General Howard, Waite, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. G. D. Daboll, Rackett, Portland.

Schr. Wm. M. Thompson, Fuller, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sterling, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Bowman, New-London.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. M. H. Miflin, Ferris, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Plymouth.

Schr. Millis and Edward, Daley, Fall River.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Sunbeam, Riley, Fall River.

Schr. Harriet Morris, Gardner, Fall River.

Schr. Thomas H. Borden, Allen, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Empire, Ryan, Belfast, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. H. Lewis, Hopkins, Fair Haven.

Schr. A. B. Dyer, Higgins, Fair Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. Native, De Hart, East Greenwich.

Schr. J. N. Rumsey, Brown, Mount Desert.

Schr. Hero, Nichols, Salem.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Hurst, Portsmouth.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Fitch, Mystic, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Herze, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Vineyard, Crethton, Provincetown.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Barnstable.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.

Schr. Luna, Wells, Stoney Brook.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Stoney Brook.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Baldwin, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to A. T. Bruce.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Arr. steamers F. W. Brune, from New-York; Wm. Woodward, from do.; Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia. Arr. yesterday, steamers Octorara, from New-York, and John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; schrs. Aldana Rokes, from Sardenas; Roamer, from New-York.

Cld. yesterday, steamers Fanny Cadwallader and Vineland, for New-York; barks Byjoget Christensen, for Queenstown or Falmouth and orders; Grad Zagreb, for do.; Black Eagle, for Boston; schr. Alice M. Allen, for Nassau.

Sld. yesterday, barks Dido, for Cork; Harvester, for Londonderry; brig Starlight, for St. Lucia.

BOSTON, May 3.—Steamer John Hopkins, from Baltimore; Ships Gaspee, from Calcutta, Lawrence Brown, from Genoa; Barque Clothilde, from Cienfuegos; Brigs Azalia, from Mayaguez, Walter Howes, from Cardenas; Schooner Lucy Holmes, from Baracoa.

Below.—Bark Rosa Boeticher, from Trapari, for Beverly, Mass.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. bark Magnolia, for Colleton River, S. C.; brig Waverly, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., May 3.—The steam-ship Vaderland, for Antwerp, went to sea at 6 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Arr. bark Chillingham, from Newry.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3.—Arr. at the passes, steamer George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. ship Golden Rule, schr. M. Krans, bark Maria Catarina, brig Charlotte Buck; steamers Texas and Memphis still on bar.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 3.—Sld. bark Olympia, for Barcelona.

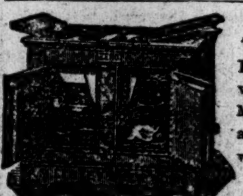
LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, May 3.—The steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Munro, from New-York April 21, for Glasgow, has arr.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Moore, from New-York April 21, arr. at Queenstown Saturday, and reached this port to-day.

DIAMONDS.
CHOICE STONES JUST RECEIVED.
HOWARD & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE.

PAPER HANGINGS.
FR. BECK & CO.
Have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
in their factory,
NO. 206 WEST 29TH ST.
Customers have the benefit of their full line of Sample Books, which embrace Stamped, Gold, and Velvet Papers, Embossed Bronzes, Oriental Satins, Brocade Gilts, Chintzes, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Washable Tints—in short, almost every variety of Hangings for the drawing-room, library, dining-room, and chamber. Colors of carpets and draperies matched.
GOODS SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.



ZERO
REFRIGERATOR—with Water, Wine, and Milk Cooler. Best food and ice keeper in the world. Send for book.
Refrigerators repaired
A. M. LESLEY,
NO. 224 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

THE
ROACH
TESTIMONIAL.
The Silver Testimonial presented to Mr. John Roach, at Delmonico's, April 30, will be on Exhibition at our Salesrooms for a few days.
The Gorham Company
NO. 1 BOND ST., Near Broadway.

SILVER
PLATED
TABLE WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

WATCHES
MADE BY
JULES JURGENSEN, of Copenhagen
Levers,
Chronometers,
Chronographs,
Fly-back Seconds,
Split Seconds,
Minute Repeaters,
5-Minute Repeaters,
1-4 and 1-5 Seconds,
Stem and Key Winders.
On hand, a large stock of these Celebrated Watches, the most beautiful and the most reliable in use.
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
NO. 889 BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.
Jurgensen Watches Carefully Cleaned and Repaired.

CARPETS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
MOQUETS, $3 up.
VELVET CARPETS, from $2 per yard upward.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75 per yard upward.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 10 per yard upward.
THREE-PLY, from $1 25 per yard upward.
INGRAIN, (all Wool,) from 65c. per yard upward.
MATTINGS,
PLAIN CHECKS and FANCY, from 25 cents per yard upward.
OIL-CLOTHS,
(all widths,) from 50 cents per yard upward.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 per pair.
GUIPURE, from $7 50 upward.
NOTTINGHAM, from $2 50 upward.
Window Shades, Hollands, &c., Reps, Sattines, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Gimps, Fringes, Cords and Tassels, in endless variety.
Lambrequins and Cornices.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
(one door below 13th st.)

CRETONNES
AND
SATINES,
WITH
PAPER HANGINGS
TO MATCH.
NEW GOODS NOW OPENING.
Great Reduction in Prices of Furniture.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first musical talent, seminaries, the press, &c., &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE
CORNER OF 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

Furniture
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD SUITES IN TERRY, SATINS, &c.
$125, Formerly $165.
All styles Window-shades and Fixtures put up in best manner at low prices.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—FROM AUCTION, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,
English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window-shades, $3 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloths, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpetings, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson st., opposite Dominick.